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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## FROM A SOCIALIST VIEW POINT

SIGNIFICANCE OF EVENTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION.

**Emigration Companies of Japan Grumble, What It Means—"Business" Government Up to the Hilt—Chas. W. Morse Threatened Revelations and Thereby Scared His Pursuers—Why the Suffragettes are Jeered and Salvationists Cheered.**

How completely Japan is being drawn into the swirl of capitalism appears from the circumstance that the Japanese emigration companies propose causing the introduction in the Japanese Diet of a vote of censure against the Government for its yielding to the American demands to restrict emigration from Japan. So, then, even the tribal bond, until recently so strong with the Japanese people, is snapped by the conflict of capitalist interests.

With the Turks raiding one section of Armenia, and Russia raiding another section of the country, the Armenian working class are kept in a state of mind. The foreign raider draws attention upon himself, and gives to raiding a foreign appearance, thereby cloaking over the raiding which is practiced upon the Armenian workers by the Armenian property holding class. Such conditions would seem to be just cause to perplex and confuse the Armenian workers. And yet the very fact of the identity of the robbery by Turks, Russians and Armenian property holders should help to enlighten the Armenian proletariat. Raiding is the act of a class. That class has no country, no God and no flag. It is the exploiting class. Against that class—whether Turk, Russian or Armenian, the Armenian proletariat should unite.

Revolution in the United States Senate! What! Revolution! Yes. Is it possible that that "Rich Men's Club" of senilities can muster up fire enough for revolution? Yes, they did—for the class of revolution that may be expected from such quarters. Indignant at the use of Federal patronage by the White House against the Senators' schemes, these have decided "to rise in their might," to "forthwith shake off the White House yoke," and "restore freedom." They should have added "restore freedom—to the people." Then the exhibition would have been complete.

Like Ruling Class—Like Government; Like Government, like Ruling Class. The scandalous nature of the Capitalist Class appears once more in the Submarine Scandal. It is an all around scandal. Money has been used by capitalist concerns to "influence legislation" in the interest of the Holland submarine boats; the Executive usurped powers in the matter; petitions sent to Congress are found to be "inspired." And so on. And yet there are people who are yelling for a "Business Government." The Nation is having a bull-dose of "Business Government."

The New York "Times" is very angry with the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, for having transferred its coal lands to its own stockholders. The "Times" inveighs against such conduct as dodging and not obeying the law which prohibits railway companies from holding coal lands the product of which they transport. What the "Times" announces by all this is that its controlling stockholders hold no stock in the Louisville and Nashville road. If they did the "Times" would be editorializing upon the law-abidingness of the capitalist class even unto the point of self-immolation.

The constitution has been suspended in Barcelona, Spain, by order of the Madrid Government, and the city is virtually under martial law. The reason alleged for these high-handed proceedings, the purpose of which is to curb the working class, is "the recent bomb outrages instigated by the Anarchists." In the meantime, the radical Barcelona papers, which are not even Socialist, are adducing facts that go to prove that the "instigation of the recent bomb outrages" has its seat in the Jesuit College of that city.

Recorder Hyman Lazarus of Bayonne, N. J., has held that, when a maid calls her mistress a liar, the mistress is justified, not only in chastising the maid by slapping her face, but may also kick her. Of course, if the mistress calls the maid a liar, the maid may neither slap nor kick. The maid's duty is to take the lie, without slap or kick back, and her duty to take a slap and kick, without redress, are badges of the peevishness of employees and employers.

It is announced that the indicted banker Charles W. Morse, who was threatened with bankruptcy, "succeeded in blocking the plan of his creditors." How he succeeded should not escape notice. He succeeded through threats of "making revelations." If the threat of revelations can block the conduct of the "pursuers of a criminal," must not be pursuers be as guilty as the pursued?

The "St. Veronica's Parish Record," Chicago, Ill., gives a list of advice to working girls. On the list is this one: "Don't give less labor than is due for what you receive."

If this advice means anything, it means to convey the idea that the pay of the working girl is supposed to be equal to the labor she gives. The fact is that her wages are far below what is expected of her, and that, if such were not the expectation, she would not be employed at all. In view of this, the conclusion is justified that an advice intended to conceal the fact from a working girl is not written by an apostle of the Nazarene, who thundered against those who lay heavy burdens upon the poor, but is written by an agent of the class that lays such burdens, and seeks to strap them on tightly by false information pietistically conveyed.

Charles W. Morse, the indicted banker, owned \$20,000,000. Now, it is said, the only hope of his saving anything out of the wreck is—what? That he prove himself honest, and his \$20,000,000 fortune legitimate? No! The only hope lies in a change in the financial markets, causing an appreciation of the securities which he pledged as collaterals. The Economic Evolution is playing nine-pins with capitalist false pretences, and is bowling them down with a great clatter. The admission of that upon which Morse's hopes rest bowls down the capitalist false pretence of "individuality"—Morse's fate is but a link in the market chain, again individualistic as any other link; the admission also bowls down the false pretence of self-made-manhood—the value of Morse's property depends upon the labor of others.

The cartoonist of the Philadelphia "Record" is an unconscious Socialist economist. Wishing to reproduce pictorially the financial condition of the country, he represents a horse tied to a stake. The horse is labeled "Business Interests"; the rope is labeled "Currency Law." There is plenty of grass in a circle around the horse, but the length of the rope does not allow him to reach and graze on that. On the wide circle, however, on which the horse stands, the land has been EATEN BARE. That is the effect of capitalist "Business Interests." They eat bare the fat of the land; and all legislation to extend the length of the rope only looks to extending the area of the devastation. Of course, the cartoonist, in the pay of "Business Interests," did not mean that. But Truth, like murder, will out, whatever liars or murderers may do to the contrary.

There is not a Democratic or Republican paper but refers sneeringly to the leaders of the American Suffragettes as "Generalissimo," "General," "Brigadier General," "Lieutenant," etc., etc. These same papers respectfully quote these same titles used by the leaders of the Salvation Army of sea-borders to break strikes. But the Salvation Army is intended to hypnotize the workers into acquiescence to capitalist exploitation, whereas the woman's suffrage movement, however crude in its aspirations, is one of the emanations of the revolutionary throbbings of our generation.

The Rev. Elijah Harvey of Andover, Mass., has good cause to complain of his picture being taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The photography was performed on the ground that some plate with the Vanderbilt initials found upon him, and which he says he bought "Pom a no-count nigger." If the Rev. Elijah is photographed, why not also the wife of the American Ambassador to China, who is now offering at auction the lot of the Chinese Palace that she bought at Peking when the allied forces occupied the city?

## PHENOMENAL WISDOM

It can no longer be a matter of theory what the moving spring is of President Roosevelt's actions, and the cause of his hysterics. At the Lincoln Day banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago, Secretary Garfield, one of the President's spokesmen and most impassioned paladins, declared that the President regards the New York financiers as—in about the same class with the French aristocrats who "headed off reasonable reforms" and thereby "hurried on the French Revolution." Secretary Garfield then sketched the President as intent upon saving the financiers from the "disagreeable" experience made by the French aristocrats.

That the "financiers" are purlind there can be no doubt. But what shall be said of a Roosevelt who professes about "reasonable reforms" as the means to stop a social revolution?

A social revolution breaks no crumbs. It can not be checked. Its motto is "whole hog or none." Like natural birth, the causes that precede it render it compulsory—with the alternative of a catastrophe. No "reforms" could have stopped the French Revolution. Feudalism was sapped; capitalism had risen. The Revolution consisted in snapping the

feudal social bonds which hampered further progress. Was "wisdom" out of question? Not at all. But wisdom does not consist in imagining that the chick, ready to break through the shell, can be continued within the shell by a process of padding, or "reform." Wisdom would have consisted in understanding the law of social evolution, and AIDING IT. The purlindness of the French aristocrats did not consist in the opposition that they offered to oncoming capitalism; their purlindness consisted in their imagining that a social system, which had survived its usefulness, could be prolonged after that. Tested by that test, Roosevelt is not merely purlind; he is blind as a mole.

The only chance of an Old Order when the New Order should follow, is a catastrophe. The motto "Rule or Ruin" applies here. Instinctively the French aristocrats conducted themselves along correct class lines. Their posture, whether they realized it or not, was "Rule or Ruin." The Revolution was too strong to be ruined, hence feudal rule fell. So with our "financiers." Their instinct is the correct class instinct. The "Rule or Ruin" motto is theirs—consciously or unconsciously. And that is the only motto that has

any chance of success with those who stand upon the principle that the Old Order of Capitalism should continue. Roosevelt stands upon that principle. But his motto is—"Throw tubs to the whale." The more tubs are thrown to the whale of a revolution, the more is the revolution encouraged. Whatever may be the result that may await the policy of the "financiers," the result that awaits the President's policies will be still more "disagreeable." The crash that will follow resistance to Socialism, may be and is "disagreeable" to the registers; but the "disagreeableness," however sharp, would be short. The crash that inevitably follows upon a tubs-to-the-whale-throwing policy is not short but long-drawn.

Wisdom, to-day, on the part of the ruling class, lies in just one direction—the frank admission that the jig is up; the cheerful submission to the inevitable, by a prompt and unconditional surrender. Only such a course can spare the Ruling Class—both the "Financiers" and the "Roosevelts" wing thereof—the extremely "disagreeable" results that history otherwise has in store for them.

But such wisdom must not be expected. It would be phenomenal.

## DE LEON'S DEBATE

"IMPRATICABILITY OF SOCIALISM" LAID OUT FLAT.

Brooklyn Philosophical Society and Record Audience Hear Old Thought Clash with New and Come out Worsted—Upholder of Capitalism Driven Backward from Point to Point by Impenetrable Logic—Great Gauding Acclaims Victory to Socialism.

The largest hall in the Long Island Business College was crowded in seats, aisles, sides and rear last Sunday afternoon, and a hundred or two people were turned away, on the occasion of the debate, before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, between Edward Dobson, Associate Editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union, and Daniel De Leon, Editor of the New York Daily People, on the subject, "Is Socialism Impracticable?" Dobson of course took the affirmative and De Leon the negative. The time was divided into a period of thirty minutes, one of twenty minutes, and one of ten minutes for each speaker, Dobson to begin.

Dobson at the start cut out his work for himself by declaring he intended to prove that Socialism, insofar as it was based on Marx's writings, was fundamentally fallacious economically, and impracticable politically. He quoted Marx and the platform of the S. L. P. to show that Socialism held that Labor produced all wealth and that to Labor all wealth was due.

"I vigorously dissent from the statement that Labor alone produces all wealth," the speaker continued. "That clause is without a basis in fact; and Karl Marx's theory of surplus value is an economic fallacy. By labor, or labor-power, is meant that physical force in man by which commodities are produced. 'Now the theory that Labor is the sole producer of all wealth is false and untenable for the reason that other factors enter into production. The powers of Nature must be considered along with those of man.'"

"We are struck with the marvellous productivity of modern machinery. Now the question arises: Is that increased productivity due to the increased efficiency of human labor power, or to something else? The answer to that question contains the complete refutation of Socialism."

"The answer is that this increased productive power which has contributed to the development of society does not lie in human labor power, but in the machine. The increase is due to steam, electricity and the like, all free gifts of nature to man, and under his control. The products turned out in co-operation with the forces of nature exceed 1,000-fold what mere human labor could produce. Hence it can readily be seen that the increase of production is due to forces which nature has freely given to man. Hence the theory of surplus value—namely, that it is wealth over and above what has been returned to the laborer, and which is still due him, vanishes into thin

air. It is only an alleged economic truth. "It is wrong to mistake the capacity of the machine for the capacity of human labor. Therefore the increased product of labor over and above what it could produce without the machine represents not surplus value, so-called, but products that are virtually free gifts of nature. The work of the machine tender can not be confounded with the work of the machines, and consequently he can not claim as his own the entire product of the machine."

This was the gist of Dobson's argument, which seemed rather to dodge around his subject than to aim at it. He claimed that labor, captains of industry, capitalists and landlords all helped in production, and when each had received his legitimate share, there would be no surplus value to quarrel over. The claim of capital to its share was as valid as the claim of labor to its, and so of the landlord and the captain of industry. "Hence," he concluded, to some scattered applause, after briefly dismissing the political phase of the subject, "Socialism is impracticable."

Hardly had De Leon been introduced to the audience, which greeted him warmly, when he opened up his powerful batteries on the flimsy breastworks thrown up by his opponent.

"I hope you followed well my colleague in debate, for then you will agree that he has ended by over-throwing his premises," he said. "If Socialism is a fallacy, then it is out of all possibility that it should ever come about. Mr. Dobson began by showing that Socialism was false, and wound up by saying that Socialism may come about under certain conditions of abolition of state and national lines. Consequently, he has knocked out his own position."

"Mr. Dobson's first argument was that Marx and the Socialists claim that labor produces all wealth. This Mr. Dobson denies. Then idleness must be the producer of some wealth [Laughter and applause]. He says that the machine is the thing that does the yielding; it is the economic cow, so to speak. Who then should own the products—the workman, who does the milking, or the capitalist who does no milking? If the worker is not entitled to the increased wealth because he has no share in its production, then it must be thrown into the ocean, because the capitalist has no claim on it either, and we must remain where we were when that machine did not exist."

"But this argument is false. Labor is the sole producer of wealth. Nature was there just the same when Adam bit into the apple; but unless labor is performed to bring that nature under control, nature is not only not bountiful, but a cruel mistress."

"Mr. Dobson implies that the capitalist does some work. I wish he would tell me in his next period what work on earth the capitalist does besides the intense work of the pickpocket, who produces no wealth, but transfers what already exists from one person's pocket to another. They say Jay Gould worked 24 hours at a stretch at times. Many a green-goods man works much longer

## STOP FREE SPEECH

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS ARRESTED OUT WEST.

Police in Los Angeles Prevent Street Meetings of Workingmen—Allow Salvation Army and Business Men to Blockade Thoroughfares.

Los Angeles, February 14.—There is a close fight going on in this city for the constitutional right of free speech. The working class organizations decided to hold open air meetings on the street corners.

Committees of the Socialist Labor Party, Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Party had appeared before the local Police Commissioner and requested permits to hold open air meetings. We were refused, while the Salvation Army and business men's organizations actually block the thoroughfares. In their refusal they stated that we should hire halls and start our campaign just before election.

We agreed among ourselves that the matter should be decided by us. Last night we opened up for the Constitutional right of free speech at Los Angeles and Fifth street, where there was ample space for traffic. The soap box was put into position, and B. T. Weber of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party mounted the stand. He delivered a telling speech, but the uniformed agents of "law and order" did not molest him.

Mr. Bradford, editor of the "Common Sense," a newspaper supporting the Socialist Party, then jumped upon the box, and was speaking very well when he was asked by the police officer for a "permit." Bradford informed the audience of 1,000 workers that the police were to arrest him for talking, and as he was carried to the police station the crowd hissed and jeered the police officials, violators of the fundamental laws of the land.

H. J. Schade of the Socialist Labor Party then stood on the box and delivered a clear talk on the situation. Other Socialist Party speakers gave good short talks. One of these men was a workingman about eighty years old and he told us all that this was his second campaign for emancipation. His first campaign had been to free the chattel slave; now he was fighting to free the wage slave. The crowd was impressed not only by the spectacle of this grey-haired old man, but also by his talk as well. Samuel Stodel followed next and a bluecoat stepped up and arrested him. He along with Editor Bradford, were hauled out in the sum of one hundred dollars each. On the next day both appeared with counsel before Judge Ross, who, after stating that the bail should not have been placed so high, set next Tuesday as the day of pleading.

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## WALL STREET IN THE DUMPS

FINANCIAL CENTER RECOVERING HARD FROM OCTOBER ILLNESS.

Street Starving for Business—Sentiment Leans toward Bryan for President Sooner Than Taft or Roosevelt—Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller Seriously Spoken of as "Business Man" Candidates for White House.

Wall Street is in the dumps at this writing. What with Morgan talking in a revolutionary sense; Hetty Green, giving out some of the secrets of the Vanderbilts, and the mixed political situation, the "street" is on very tender hooks.

The best informed say that the Morgan interview, subsequently denied, was a "feeler" sent out by the "old man" to see what effect it would make on the population, and the Hetty Green talk, except for some inside history about the New York Central road, didn't excite any interest.

The political situation has got the bankers worried. To them it looks like Taft and Bryan—with the election favoring the latter. Quite a few big men have already promised that in the event of the citizen from Nebraska receiving the nomination they will support him, in preference to Taft.

These same men speak of Taft as Roosevelt's man Friday and are already in open opposition to him. Of course, it is too early to get a line on the situation, but from time to time the columns of The People will keep its readers informed as to how the financial centre views presidential politics.

Since candidates are made down in Wall Street we should have some interesting reading between now and next election day. One thing is certain, this will be the most active campaign since 1896, for both the Democratic and Republican parties, for the financiers are determined to run the campaign to suit themselves from now to November next.

As to the platform upon which the candidates will stand, Wall Street is outspoken. The "street" wants a business man's policy, as it never desired it before, and the placing by one admirer of John D. Rockefeller's name for the presidency, and in a talk the other former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw put forth the name of J. Pierpont Morgan, shows where Wall Street stands; and Shaw has not rescinded his proposition even in the face of the "starve the workingmen" interview of Morgan, subsequently printed.

The writer attended the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and in a heated discussion about political conditions the names of Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan were most talked of as candidates. It was the opinion there expressed that we should have a business man's administration, and for a long time the members of the Chamber have talked in the strain of wishing that politics could be relegated to the rear in future years. That feeling is growing in Wall Street, and it would have prevailed this year, they say, if only Teddy had not kicked over the traces.

Of course, all of this unsettles the market in the business world, and since Wall Street is but a reflex of industrial conditions, the "street" at this time is indigo in hue.

Prices of securities do not show any improvement and even the tremendous success of the \$50,000,000 New York City 4 1/2 per cent. bond sale did not stimulate any activity in the security markets. This issue was oversubscribed six times and in normal periods would have insured a big rise in values.

But the street is divided as to how long the depression will last. James R. Keene, a man with splendid insight into conditions, says two years. Washington E. Connor, a financier with unlimited resources, says one year. And so it goes.

In the meantime Wall Street is actually starving for business. In the writer's experience of twenty years, he has never witnessed such a dearth of business, and this is reflected in the price of Stock Exchange seats, which are now selling at \$50,000. A few years ago \$63,000 was paid for a membership.

And the bankers say that while the earnings of the railroads and industrial corporations, for several months to come, at least, are expected to show heavy decreases, conditions cannot show any material improvement. The lines running into New York made an unsatisfactory showing for January and this month's net returns will, it is expected, show a still greater falling off in business. With all this the railroads have not only to face the contraction in general business, but the federal law compelling them to charge off annually for depreciation ten per cent. of the cost of their equipment. Prominent railroad officials complain

that great injustice has been done to the railroads traversing territory where the population and tonnage is not large, by the imposition of rates which are as low as, or lower than, those fixed in sections where the population is dense and where there is a larger and more profitable traffic. They claim that the southern States have been the chief offenders in this respect and that they are placing the railroads in a position where their income will not be sufficient to attract investors as buyers of their securities. These communities themselves, they say, will be the principal sufferers from the inability of their railroads to finance necessary improvements. They say that a well equipped and well managed railroad system contributes in no small degree to the prosperity of the community which it serves, and, while a proper control of them is always essential, laws which impose onerous restriction upon their earning capacity are unwise.

And then currency legislation is receiving increased attention from all sections of the country, but the wide difference of opinion as to proper remedies for the evils in the present system seems likely to prevent the passage, during the present session of Congress, of a comprehensive financial measure. Wall Street bankers believe, however, that a bill will originate in the Senate which will provide for the issuing of a bond-secured emergency currency, carrying a tax rate that will give it sufficient elasticity and that this bill will be accepted by the House of Representatives. Such a makeshift measure may serve a useful purpose temporarily, though it will not meet the demand for radical currency reform which the present demoralized state of the country's financial condition renders imperative. The sentiment in favor of a central bank is spreading throughout the country. It is particularly insistent in the West and North-west, where the merits of the proposition seem to have become more thoroughly understood than in the South and Middle West. Eastern bankers have long advocated such a plan. They are more closely in touch with the banking centres of Europe, where the value of such institutions has, time and again, been demonstrated. Our present system, under which a great number of banks are forced to act independently in time of general financial stress, is responsible for the present chaotic condition of the country's finances. Such an anomalous condition could not exist under the central bank plan, but the remedy which Congress proposes will not prevent its recurrence at any time in the future. If an emergency measure is provided under which each bank is permitted to determine independently the amount of asset currency it will issue, it will have in view at all times its own necessities only and will be likely to lose sight of the common needs.

The central banks of Europe invariably increase their lines of credit when business necessity demands such an increase, while our banks contract these credits in time when the business interests need their sustaining hand. The foreign banks prevent such distressing panics as that through which we have recently passed, but our banking system is largely responsible for them. New York bankers declare that if we had a central bank at the present time, all of the banks of the country would at once resume the payment of currency, but, situated as they are, the banks in one section of the country dare not resume these payments without knowing what the banks in other districts will do. Concert of action is a practical impossibility except in cities where the banks unite under the direction of a clearing house. Systematic action, however, among the various clearing houses is impracticable. The banks in several western cities have, at all times during the panic, been in a position to pay out currency, but have hesitated to do so because their action might be premature and result in a short time, owing to failure of other banks to follow the same course, in the depletion of their reserves.

With all these ills Wall Street is sorely distressed and want the people, the press and the several legislatures to leave it alone. The street is not offensive, but rather on the defensive at this time—an ever before. More anon. Claudius.



# THE TOBACCO WAR

INROADS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. IN THE SOUTHERN FIELDS.

By John W. Whalen.

The West may have her Goldfield, the South her child slavery cotton mills, New York her swindling Wall Street operators, but here in the mid-west we have our tobacco war. When one thinks it over it is wonderful how all these apparent evils are working toward the same ends, namely, the concentration of wealth, the elimination of the middle man and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. But the tobacco war is unique, and even the actors do not understand the parts they are playing. To explain the trouble I may have to digress a trifle, but even at that I think the situation can be made interesting to our socialist readers. Kentucky is, I think the greatest tobacco state in the union, and it is here that the trouble centers. I am not writing this because I like to write, but merely to show what a wonderful opportunity the socialist has for agitation in Kentucky if he understands the situation. You have no doubt read of the "Night Riders," and you have heard of barns that have been burned, of the crops that have been destroyed and the general lawlessness that has prevailed in the blue grass state. The newspapers are full of the accounts of the doings of the "American Society of Equity." But the newspapers sometimes (?) steer clear of the truth. What is the trouble and how did it start? I will answer the last question first.

The tobacco growers will tell you that the trouble started when the American Tobacco Company first saw the light; that prior to the starting of the trust, the farmers, by means of competitive buyers in the field succeeded in getting a fair price for the product of their soil. And yet the farmers of those good competitive times were in no way in better conditions than they are at the present writing. They rented the ground, as they do to-day, and the larger the crop the larger the levy of the landlord. The farms that were held in fee simple were heavily mortgaged and every time the farmer rode to town he was compelled to pay an exorbitant toll tax. The fact of the matter is that the farmer of Kentucky is in the same condition of the wage worker in the industrial districts, AND DOESN'T KNOW IT. He receives just enough for his labor to eke out a miserable existence and each year he is compelled to live cheaper. The trouble started in Kentucky at the same time the sweat shop worker in the large city was made a slave to his master, the "Capitalist," and it will end for both at the same time, but to get back to the present issue.

When the American Tobacco Company entered the field against the independent buyers, their first effort was to put an end to the competition in the buying of tobacco. They were so successful that the price of tobacco dropped to an average of six and seven cents per pound. This is what the trust paid for it and not what the grower received. The trust employed buyers and bought through the medium of warehouses in the large cities where the tobacco was put up at auction to the highest and in the majority of cases, the only bidder. "The American Tobacco Company." The grower received on an average of six cents per pound for his crop, and of this he had to turn over one-half to his landlord. This left him but three cents a pound for his crop, and when he received the cash, he was compelled to pay the whole over to the little general store on the cross roads, the owner having extended him credit while the crop was growing. He generally started the new crop heavily in debt and with no prospects of getting away from the chains that bound him.

Of course all through these times there was an undercurrent of discontent among the growers that had, sooner or later, to come to the surface. Meetings were held in the different tobacco districts that the trust had laid out, and four years ago an organization was formed by the farmers and an effort made to get higher prices for their tobacco. The organization failed and again the farmers of Kentucky were at the mercy of their only (?) enemy, the tobacco trust. But the failure taught the growers a lesson and they tried again, and the outcome of their endeavors was the Society of Equity.

The membership of the organization grew until about seventy-five per cent. of all the growers in Kentucky were members. The demand of the Equity Society was unique, they stated to the trust that not a pound of the pledged crop would be marketed until the

American Tobacco Company were willing to pay on an average of fifteen cents per pound for the entire production.

If there was one organization in America that was delighted with the action of the farmers in Kentucky that concern was the American Tobacco Company. The reasons were plain. While the trust had eliminated the majority of the independent tobacco manufacturers there remained a few that stubbornly resisted every effort of the American Tobacco Company to put them out of business. These concerns were thorns in the side of the trust, and though they must ultimately yield, the process would take time and money. But with the aid of the growers' organization the American Tobacco Company saw a way to corner the entire raw material of burley tobacco, without the outlay of any unnecessary capital. The growers held to their determination and the trust laid quiet. In the meantime every pound of available tobacco owned by independent growers that was put up for sale was bid up by the American Tobacco Company and bought. The independent manufacturers in consequence were unable to buy any of the better class tobacco and several of them were forced to the wall. The situation as it stands at the present writing is desperate to all parties except the American Tobacco Company. The growers have their barns filled with the weed and can obtain no more money to finance them in their fight. The banks have mortgaged the crops almost to the limit, and when the farmers finally market their tobacco, they will in all probability find themselves in debt.

We have read of the burning of the barns but many of the stories are greatly exaggerated. The real trouble started in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in what is called the dark tobacco belt. The "Night Riders" rode into town one hundred strong and burned a large barn owned by an independent concern. This seemed to be the signal for a general uprising and barn after barn was destroyed. A great many people here do not believe that the Equity is responsible for all of the depredations, or in fact not half of them. The independent tobacco manufacturers, who comprise the middle class have the sympathy of the newspapers, as they advertise in the different local journals even more than the trust. Every little thing is exaggerated into something monstrous by the papers, and the Equity is even worse than the American Tobacco Company. Another phase in the situation at the present time is that the insurance companies have cancelled all their insurance held on tobacco barns in Kentucky. Since the initiation of this policy one besides the Equity Society has had a hand in the confiscations in the Blue Grass State.

The fight cannot last very much longer. The growers must eat, and their chances of obtaining the necessary food for their families are slimmer than a workingman's in a bread line in New York. The independent factories can not last much longer, many of them are closed now on account of a lack of material. The trust is endeavoring to make some arrangements with the growers society whereby they can purchase a part and have them hold the balance. They do not state this in so many words, but one can read between the lines. The farmer in Kentucky may think that he is above the wage earner in the city. He may own his own farm and hold his head high and tell you he is independent of any trust. The poor fool don't know that the capitalist prefers to farm the farmer rather than the farm or he would take his farm away from him.

The comrades will now understand the situation and if Kentucky is worked right it will prove fertile soil. They are all "Americans" in Kentucky—no were a great many Negroes before the civil war. Show them where they stand, show them their real enemy and you will find them responsive. I have traveled a great deal in Kentucky and a great number of natives of the state have never heard the word Socialism. The majority of them live from hand to mouth and it only needs a good agitator to awaken them.

I am writing this to The People because I believe that if you do anything you will do it right.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

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# SLAVERY

ITS ORIGIN, RISE, AND FINAL OVERTHROW.

By Fred Fellerman.

Slavery is almost as old as the human race; it was introduced as soon as economic conditions had developed enough to make the maintenance of slaves profitable. As long as man was a savage hunter, he had no use for a slave. If he subdued another in war he generally ate his victim, thereby saving himself the trouble of hunting other food.

When man took to pastoral and agricultural life, the former practice had to cease by itself, for now he could produce abundantly for himself, if he had help enough. Under this new state of affairs it would not serve his interests to kill and eat those he had subdued in battle; on the contrary, his interests were better served by keeping prisoners alive and setting them to work.

Thus from the earliest beginning we find slavery introduced as a social factor. The historian Bancroft tells us that "the system pervaded every nation of civilized antiquity. The earliest glimpses of Egyptian history exhibit pictures of bondage; the oldest monuments of human labor on Egyptian soil are evidently the results of slave labor. The founder of the Jewish nation was a slave-holder and a purchaser of slaves." (G. Bancroft, History of the United States, Vol. I, ch. V.)

Like Egypt, so Greece in her most glorious epoch of civilization maintained slavery. In fact, all nations of antiquity maintained this system, and entire pages could be filled upon the subject. It is revolting to go over the records and see how whole tribes and nations were sold into bondage. Nor were those so sold always a conquered people. Often kinsmen, even offspring, were bargained away, for a father could sell his own children.

It is true that in those days various voices were heard which condemned this nefarious system, but human benevolence was still too weak to counteract avarice or social need.

Leaving antiquity behind and stepping into the Middle Ages we find conditions rather worse than better, because at this period the greater number of men in Europe were chattels. The Saxon race had carried the most repulsive forms of slavery to England, where less than half the population could assert their right to freedom, and where the price of a man was but four times the price of an ox. Even after the conquest and until the reign of Henry II slaves were exported from England to Ireland.

The German nations made the shores of the Baltic the scenes of the same degrading traffic. The Dnieper formed the highway on which Russian merchants conveyed to Constantinople the slaves that had been purchased in their markets. But the long wars between German and Slavonic tribes imparted to the slave trade its greatest activity, and filled France and the neighboring states with such numbers of victims that the name of the Slavonic nation was given to servitude itself.

Nor did France abstain from the trade. At Lyons and Verdun, the Jews were able to purchase human beings for their Saracen customers. In Sicily the children of Asia and Africa were exposed for sale. Rome long remained a mart where Christian slaves were sold to supply the Mahometans. Portugal and Spain were also engaged in the traffic. The merchants of Seville imported gold dust and slaves from the western coast of Africa.

The historians of Spain claim for her the memorable distinction of having introduced Negroes into Europe. The glory of Columbus did not escape the stain. Having enslaved five hundred native Americans, he sent them to Spain that they might be publicly sold at Seville. Queen Isabella commanded the liberation of Indians held in bondage in her European possessions, but her active benevolence did not extend to the Moors, whose valor had been punished by enslavement. King Ferdinand himself sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines, and promised to send more.

Though most Popes of the See of Rome were more or less opposed to slavery, a papal bull of Paul III, of August 30, 1535, called upon all princes to take up arms against the rebellious Henry VIII, of England and his supporters, and gave authority to make slaves of all Englishmen who would not assist in the expulsion of their King. Two years later the same pontiff placed a curse on Europeans who should enslave Indians, or any other class of men.

The odious distinction of having first interested England in the slave trade belongs to Sir John Hawkins. In 1562, he transported a large cargo of Africans to Hispaniola; the rich returns of sugar, ginger, and pearls attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth; and when, five years later, a new expedition was prepared, she was induced not only to protect, but

to share in the traffic.

Hawkins himself relates of one of his expeditions that he set fire to a place, of which the huts were covered with dry palm leaves, and, out of eight thousand inhabitants, succeeded in seizing two hundred and fifty. The self-approving manner in which he avows the deed, and the lustre which his fame acquired, display the depravity of public sentiment in his time.

In nearly all the original settlements, established in this country, slavery was a common feature. The ship of one James Smith, a member of the church of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in direct traffic with Africa. In 1645 they sailed for Guinea to "trade for Negroes." When they arrived there, they joined with "some Londoners," and "upon the Lord's day invited the natives aboard one of their ships." Such as came they kept prisoners. Then, landing men, they attacked a town, which they burned. At home in Massachusetts, however, a cry was raised against "such vile and most odious courses, abhorred by all good and just men." The guilty were convicted for the offence, and only escaped punishment because the court could take no cognizance of crimes committed in foreign lands. In the next year, after advice with elders, the representatives of the people, bearing "witness against the heinous crime of man-stealing," ordered the Negroes to be re-shipped, at the public charge, "to their native country, with a letter expressing the indignation of the general court at their wrongs."

The only exceptions, according to the records before me, were those colonies organized and established under the government of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. These colonies were settled by Germans and Swedes and were designed to rest on free labor. On the subject of Negro slavery, the German mind was least prejudiced, because Germany had never participated in the trade.

The law of evolution, inherent in all human affairs, had at last brought about a state of affairs in the more advanced nations as to make chattel slavery unprofitable. It had become an impediment to further development. England, the birthplace of the "capitalist mode of production," first abolished the practice in 1807 she passed the "Abolition Act of Slavery," and in accordance with it the British traffic in Negroes had to cease with January 1, 1808.

France gave up the traffic in Negroes in 1816, and in 1848 liberated the slaves in her colonies. At the peace conference at Vienna, 1814, Spain and Portugal were forced to abandon the trade north of the equator. Spain received an indemnity of £400,000, and Portugal, £300,000. In 1831 the British government liberated all crown slaves; and on August 28, 1833, the emancipation of all slaves in the British colonies was decreed, and indemnification to the slaveholders granted.

On January 1, 1863, the United States issued "The Proclamation of Emancipation," and after the South had been subdued this proclamation was ratified by act of Congress.

At present chattel slavery has disappeared everywhere, except in some parts of Asia and Africa.

We see therefore that what all the protestations in the name of Freedom, Liberty, Justice, and the Christian religion could not accomplish, was finally accomplished by economic development.

Modern, or capitalist production, that is, a mode of production which is carried on for profit, demands that the worker should be "free," that he may go from one place to another and supply the labor market of the capitalist. If this was not directly discernible while the struggle between feudalism and capitalism was going on, it was nevertheless proven by later developments. Nor can slavery again be introduced. Let us say that the Steel Trust, for instance, should operate its plant on the style of the South before the Civil War, that is, buy its workers and care for them till they die, and we can readily see what a more costly proposition it would be than the present method of "free" labor.

In former epochs with thousands of slaves toiling, it was scarcely possible to produce enough for all to live. If a plague or other calamity set it, famine and starvation were the outcome. The modern wage slave, with the assistance of machinery, can, for the first time in history, produce such abundance that all could live in opulence. The only obstacle to a realization of such a glorious state is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. It is of production and distribution. Private ownership must make way for the collective ownership of industrial establishments. It is for workingmen to speed the day.

Hartford, Conn.

# THE "OTHER SIDE"

Herrin, Ill., Feb. 3, 1908.

Daniel De Leon,  
Editor Weekly People,  
New York, N. Y.

Fellow-Worker: In reading the report of the meeting of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. in New York on December 22, I see an account of where you had preferred charges against James Connolly.

Is the report, as published, correct? If not, please state falsifications. Were you instructed to use those tactics by the S. L. P.? Are you backed by that organization?

You may think this is none of my business. However, I am an S. P. and I. W. W. man, who has been working for the last two years to unite the two political parties. Was formerly a member of Local Butte, Mont., S. P., and made the motion which invited you to speak before that organization.

I will enclose five cents in stamps for which please send me The People giving your side of the controversy.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

M. A. Gurley.

II.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1908.

M. A. Gurley,  
Herrin, Ill.

Fellow-Worker: You were notified in advance by Letter Box (Daily People, Feb. 9; Weekly, 15th) that the "other side" would be essentially documentary.

The "controversy," started with a series of letters from Otto Justh, clerk at the Chicago I. W. W. headquarters, making unsubstantiated charges against Markley of Youngstown, O. Markley had been in the employ of the Chicago headquarters as an organizer; was dropped; was taken up again. He may have become worthless. If so, it would be well to place me on my guard against his correspondence. Something more than mere denunciation was wanted, and surely not from an irresponsible fellow in the office. The Otto Justh series culminated with the following letter:

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1907.  
Mr. Daniel De Leon, 28 City Hall Place,  
New York, N. Y.

Fellow Worker: Enclosed find letter. If you want to avoid trouble about the People don't publish any more of Markley's junk. His last effusion does not conform with actual facts: If those things get into the People continually it will lose its reputation for printing the truth only. I just put you wise. Markley evidently is drinking again. 'Nuff said.

Yours for industrial freedom,  
O. Justh.

The Daily People of Oct. 27, 1907; Weekly of Nov. 2nd, gave Justh this Letter Box answer:

O. J. CHICAGO, ILL.—The People does not endanger its reputation for truthfulness if correspondence happens to appear in its columns containing untrue statements. The People would forfeit its reputation if it refused to publish the refutation of such correspondence. No paper can "know it all." Send the opposite facts and they will be published. Mere assertions are not proof.—See above answer to A. E. Ogden, Utah.

The Letter Box answer to A. E. Ogden, Utah, referred to, was as follows:

A. E. OGDEN, UTAH.—Only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable. The statement of a Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class concerning "corruption in the S. L. P." is no evidence. None but an unreasonable man will accept such unsupported statements as truth. He who does is worse than useless in the Labor Movement. No man's and no organization's character would be safe in such a man's keeping.

On November 2nd, I received the following letter from Justh in reply:

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1907.  
Mr. Daniel De Leon, 28 City Hall Place,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade: In a letter of recent date I informed you that some statements in a communication from Markley in the Daily People did not conform with the actual facts in the case.

I also advised you to take with a grain of salt anything you may receive from him. Since I and many others know that he gets frequently drunk, and when in that state sees "things," and after waking up he writes about them, just as if what he has seen in his pipe dreams were actually true. It was so with a convention that was to take place last year in Pennsylvania, whereupon Fellow Worker Thompson was sent at his request, and which turned out to be only a political meeting, and not a convention of coal miners, as he stated.

Likewise the labor day affair in Youngstown, at which Haywood and others were supposed to speak was his own scheme, about that, something was in the People, and also in the letter-box, if my memory serves me right.

In the letter-box answer to "O. J." it is stated that no paper can "know it all," and that is just one more reason why attention should be paid to a communication sent in from a man who has never told a lie when it comes to matters pertaining to organizations of working men, warning against the man who is a drunkard, and does not always state the truth in communications sent in for publication. It is true enough—mere assertions are not proof, and that is just what Markley is guilty of. I see in yesterday's People again a communication from Youngstown where he is guilty of the same offense in some instances. That I did not go into details and write an article, and refute Markley's statement, is no reason why you should have answered me the way you did in the letter-box, under "O. J." and A. E. Ogden, Utah.

You say "only in the measure that a man is a good judge of evidence is he a reasoning being and reliable." That is true. Now I will just give you an instance where you failed to show evidence of reasoning. How about Sherman? You were written to—you were told, and shown, and still you took Sherman's appearance, winning ways and word for more than of those who have had a clean record in the labor movement, and also a reputation to know what they were talking about before opening their mouths. But still, up to the last moment you thought he was O. K. and you came, according to your own statement to make his renomination speech for president.

Again I want to remind you that on the floor of the last convention, when speaking of James Connolly, you referred to him as a "walking delegate." "Walking delegate," when spoken of by an S. L. P. man means all that it implies. In other words, it means a grafter, crook, etc. Now where is your proof that he is all that, which the word "walking delegate" implies, and if you want other people to believe that he is in reality just a "walking delegate," then produce the proof, since as you say yourself that "None but an unreasonable man will accept such an unsupported statement as truth, and he who makes such a statement which is not backed up is worse than useless in the labor movement," or if you can prove, why don't you do it? Read the answer you gave to E. A. of Ogden yourself a few times. Don't publish anything I don't mark for publication.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
Otto Justh, 22 Maple St.

The above was not written, as Justh's letters usually were, on I. W. W. letter head, but it was forwarded by him to New York in an envelope of the I. W. W., and not direct to me, but under the address of the National Secretary of the S. L. P. A certain feature of this letter can not be reproduced except by photography. The letter is typewritten, but contains a large number of manuscript corrections. Most of these are in Justh's own handwriting. SOME ARE NOT.

I immediately sent the original itself to Trautmann with the request that it be returned to me; and I called Trautmann's attention to the impropriety of his clerk's conduct, and especially to the peculiar lies the letter contained, seeing I had never mentioned Connolly's name, and this was the sudden injection of a curious political subject into the affair about Markley.

Later in the day came the "Bulletin" of the same date. It contained a report signed by Trautmann, in the course of which he reported that Markley was making injurious use of The People against the I. W. W. I wrote a second letter to Trautmann, asking him to specify, seeing that I could not detect any such injurious matter to the I. W. W. in Markley's correspondence. I kept no copy of those two letters.

No response came from Trautmann until November the 8th. It was a copy of a thick type-written report made by him to the G. E. B. under the heading "E. R. Markley Matter." At the head of the top page there appeared in Trautmann's own handwriting:

To Daniel De Leon:  
Will answer in full to-morrow. Read this statement. You are allowed to use whatever is suited for purpose of protecting The People.

Wm. E. Trautmann.

Seeing that three days elapsed without the promised letter for "to-morrow," I again wrote to Trautmann:

New York, Nov. 11, 1907.  
Dear Trautmann:  
I write you again under an envelope marked "strictly personal." The precaution is taken on the same ground that it was taken on the 2d of this month with the two letters I sent you on that day. As then, "strictly personal" does not imply that this is private; on the contrary, it is official. The precaution is taken simply to insure the letter's reaching you.

I duly received last Friday, the 8th instant, and appreciate the courtesy of your furnishing me with a typewritten copy of the circular report marked "E. R. Markley Matter" which you make to the G. E. B. On front of the top margin you inserted a few

manuscript words promising "an answer in full to-morrow" to my two letters of the 2d. Three days having elapsed without the promised answer, I apprehend that may be happening to you that often happens to me—stress of work causes the postponement of doing a thing, that further stress of work postpones indefinitely. I apprehend such an indefinite postponement, in this instance, all the more seeing you seem to consider the above-mentioned circular in the nature of an answer to my question, to wit, in which issue of The People did Markley do what you charge him with having done recently: "using the Daily People against the I. W. W.?" As the above-named circular in no way answers my question, or proves your charge, and as I consider this matter too important to the I. W. W. to let the grass grow under its feet, I write again.

Understand me well. In the issue that has arisen between your office and Markley I have no right to meddle as Editor of The People. It does not fall within my province. It falls entirely within yours. I shall go further and say that, as far as my private sentiments are concerned, my sympathies are on your side. I know what trouble men of intemperate habits can throw one into. I can sympathize with the irritation Markley causes you. Further still, as one who realizes the necessity of discipline, and the firm stand that must be taken against anarchy, I am free to say, at this stage of the Markley matter, or Youngstown matter, and again, as a private opinion, that my sympathies are wholly on your side against any manifestation of insubordination, and that, should the Youngstown matter ever come before me, as a private member of the I. W. W., upon a call from headquarters for a general vote, I shall emphatically cast my vote for order and against the insubordination of a locality. In short, in point of principle I stand with you in the Markley-Youngstown affair; in point of practical action, the affair does not fall within the province of this office, and this office does not presume to meddle. I hope that is clear.

This affair, however, has suscituated an issue that DOES fall within the province of this office. That issue is the one raised by you in your official report, published in the Bulletin of the 2d instant. You there say Markley is using the Daily People "against the I. W. W." While Markley's misconduct in Youngstown, and the misconduct of the Youngstown Local, are none of my business and it would be impertinent for me to take a hand in them, your statement respecting Markley's action through The People is a statement that I may not ignore. Upon reading your statement, I hunted up the recent articles of Markley in The People. I found that, since the convention, there were three of them. I read them carefully. I found nothing against the I. W. W. With your statement upon my mind that Markley was using the Daily People "against the I. W. W.," I concluded the articles may be innocent only on their face. I am aware how crafty men have a trick of insinuating into a paper articles that look innocent, but have a vicious purpose perceptible, not to the Editor of the paper, but to others in special localities. I wondered whether that could be the case with Markley's articles. I therefore wrote to you on the spot, asking for enlightenment. That enlightenment your typewritten circular does not furnish me.

Down to the middle of the seventh page of your circular there is nothing remotely on the subject that I am inquiring after. It is only the last half of that page and the first two lines on the next and last, in which Markley's articles in The People are touched upon and commented on. Taking your own words—"In the article published in the Daily People Markley again rushes in print with barefaced falsehoods about the Socialist Party national organizer Isaac Cowen," etc.—there is no evidence to justify the statement that Markley is using the Daily People against the I. W. W., as you say in your report of the 2d instant, or to justify the reference you now make in this circular to "misrepresentation of I. W. W. affairs in The People." Granted, for the sake of argument, that everything Markley narrates in his account of the public meeting addressed by Cowen was a "barefaced falsehood" and the pipe dream of a drunken man—granted that, for the sake of the argument—in what way can that be construed as using the Daily People against the I. W. W.? Cowen is not a national officer, he is not a local officer, he is not even a member of the I. W. W., at least not so far as appears from anything you say. Indeed, the only description you give of Cowen is that he is a "Socialist Party national organizer." Is the lying, supposing that you have been correctly informed and that Markley did lie, against a "Socialist Party national organizer" a using of The People against the I. W. W.? That is the only construction your words will bear. Think the matter over. If that letter of Markley's is all the evidence, don't you think you have been either played upon, or have allowed your anger at Markley to drive you into a hasty charge involving The People? Don't you think you should recall that unhappily worded sentence, a sentence that would imply the identity of a political party with the I. W. W., when the fact is we are both, you as well as I, anxiously at work to keep the I. W. W. free from any political entanglements with presently warring parties?

In your circular you promise to call the attention of The People to what you say are Markley's "barefaced falsehoods" about "the Socialist Party national organizer Isaac Cowen." If what, at any time, a correspondent in The People says is false, I should consider information to me upon the subject an act of kindness to The People—whether the falsehood is about "Socialist Party national organizer," or

(Continued on page 3.)



## THE "OTHER SIDE"

(Continued from Page 1.)

anybody else. But in no such instance—unless the person named against is known to be connected with the I. W. W.—could the alleged falsehood be called, what you call it in this circular, "a misrepresentation of the I. W. W."

Now as to the Otto Just matter, which was the subject of the first of my two November 2 letters.

I received from Just a letter dated the 8th instant in which he apologizes for having written to me the letter which I sent to you. By the way, you did not return me that letter. I sent it to you, instead of a copy, in order to enable you to inspect the type-written original itself, in which a number of corrections were made in different handwritings, and I requested its return. Do not fail to return it. Even if you should not have time to write, just slip that Just letter into a wrapper and forward same back to me. Just asks my pardon, etc. Of course such a letter as his had a personal feature. In so far as it had, an apology is in order. So far as that goes you may say to Just the apology is accepted. But there was more than a "personal" feature to that letter. If that had been all I never would have bothered you with the matter, least of all through an official communication. That letter contained a feature of infinitely more weight than a personal affront.

I shall say nothing concerning the first paragraph. It is mere impudence for a lad to expect me to accept his unsupported assertions against the truthfulness of a letter to The People. I shall not even bother with the passages in which Just presumes to lecture me on my policy towards Sherman. The passages concerning Connolly are a horse of a different color.

Everyone at all posted on the movement is posted, not by hearsay, but by official records of The People, that Connolly, when still the New Jersey member of the National Executive of the S. L. P. and a member of the Sub-Committee of February, a slanderous report to the New Jersey S. L. P. State Convention concerning certain actions of the N. E. C. and myself. That matter appeared in The People in full.

Connolly was thereupon removed from the N. E. C. by his New Jersey constituents, and another member elected in his place. That fact appeared in The People properly authenticated.

Connolly was then removed from the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. at the N. E. C.'s last, July, session of this year. That fact also appeared authentically reported in The People.

Finally from the reports in The People, since last July, the public has learned that there is an element in Section New York and vicinity which has taken sides with Connolly in this controversy, and has caused some internal party disturbance.

All these facts are of recent date, of public notoriety, and authentically attested.

Now, then, how comes Just to take up the cudgels for Connolly? How comes he to put into my mouth, or into my mind, Connolly's name during the debates of the I. W. W. convention, when the fact is I never mentioned the man's name, nor did any other speaker on the floor of the convention? If anything that came up before the convention did at all affect Connolly, how comes Just to have such secret knowledge, when even I myself did not have it, and certainly never could have been his source of information? In short, how comes Just to inject into an I. W. W. correspondence a matter so remote therefrom as the present internal dissensions in Section New York of the S. L. P.? This is matter that personal apology does not cover.

I am entitled to know the headquarters of the I. W. W., where Just is an employee, are entitled to know, how this happens.

I am the headquarters of the I. W. W., are entitled to an explanation from Just of that astounding performance. Nor yet is this all.

Just's typewritten letter, as you will have noticed, contained a number of corrections in different handwritings. One of these handwritings is Just's; the other is NOT. I am entitled to know, the headquarters of the I. W. W. are entitled to know, who my correspondents were in this case. One we know—Just. Who is the other, or others?

Again, as I notified you, Just's letter was not sent directly to me. It came through the National Secretary of the S. L. P. It reached me OPEN. I am entitled to an explanation, the headquarters of the I. W. W. are entitled to an explanation upon that manoeuvre.

These are not matters that an apology settles. These are matters that call for light.

As a very busy man myself, I am not likely to be forgetful to the strain of work upon such another busy man as yourself. But a stitch in time saves nine. The matters mentioned herein have a direct bearing upon the welfare of the I. W. W. I again express the confident hope that The People's tried loyalty to the I. W. W. and my personal friendship to you will be considered the justification for my troubling you by bringing up these matters officially to your notice, expecting they will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

Awaiting your speedy answer, I remain, as ever, fraternally yours,

Daniel De Leon.

On Nov. 19th, I finally received an answer from Trautmann. I do not reproduce below the letter in full. I expurgate fourteen lines out of it, should Trautmann demand their publication they will be given. They are two paragraphs. I leave them out

simply because the first touches upon delicate internal matters concerning the Chicago office, and has no bearing upon the issue; while the second, although it would have a bearing upon the issue, I do not care to give publicity without Trautmann's consent. Moreover, it is superfluous. His arraignment of Markley is quite strong enough without that paragraph. Even the passage about Debs and Cowen I would have felt like omitting as unnecessary, were it not that Trautmann made the same statement before the Board here in New York in a room full of spectators, and also not to expose myself too much, however temporarily, to the charge of "garbling." This was Trautmann's answer:

Chicago, Nov. 16, 1937.  
Mr. Daniel De Leon, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Comrade: You have good grounds to feel angry. I should have answered sooner.

Just's impertinence certainly needs and deserves the strongest rebuff: in his anger about matters of which he should keep his nose out, he repeated parrot-like all that he had heard, superficially though only from a few delegates of the East who quite publicly discussed matters at general headquarters during the convention days. I'll revert back to these affairs later on. Just has been given a good trimming, and although I agree with you that an apology cannot mend nor explain such an impertinent and unbalanced act, yet I can assure you that he will not, nor can he be, a party to any scheme devised by disrupters.

I'll dig now right into the "Markley" affair. Take up the Bulletin again and you will find that my circular letter to the members of the G. E. B. contains the following passage:

"And he (Markley) is even using the Daily People to misrepresent the I. W. W. and write things which are contrary to the truth."

Here are a few illustrations. You will find Markley's articles against the Youngstown Labor Day manifestation with Haywood as speaker, although Haywood was never written to: "500,000 people will be in Youngstown on that day." That wasn't a misprint; we have a letter of Markley wherein he speaks of "one million enthusiasts." It requires 20,000 passenger cars to carry 500,000 people to and from a given point in 24 hours; don't you think that it injures the reputation of any paper if such a "rot" be published without comment? But you were on the way to Europe when these announcements appeared yet I think you should have heard about the unpardonable "fraud" worked by Markley and others under the name of the I. W. W.

And then again Markley's article which I alluded to in my protest against any further tolerance. It is not true that 21 labor fakirs of the A. F. of L. were in Youngstown during the I. W. W. strikers' strike; all counted there were 6; it is not true, as one logically thinks that these strikers the I. W. W. were fighting a clear-cut I. W. W. battle; only three days organized by "Markley," they were promised \$5.00 per week strike benefit, rushed out on strike, and Markley had to make good his promise and give "fake reports" in order to hold his own.

Committees were sent to Pittsburgh by the strikers asking the removal of Markley, or all honest workers would withdraw from the I. W. W., and I had to proceed to Youngstown and intercede in behalf of the I. W. W. supporters. Markley had to promise to "redeem" himself; there were at least 15 active good men from different places present when he made the promise, but he has gone from the bad to worse, and that is one of the reasons why any prominence given to his vagaries in the People will injure not only the paper but any party or organization which a Markley will laud and praise and speak for.

But not only in that instance last referred to did Markley misrepresent the I. W. W. and facts as they occurred: the last article presents the top-notch of falsifications. Not Isaac Cowen lied, it was Markley, who, using the Daily People, without argument advanced, and billingsgate abounding, who cries "thief," so to distract attention from his own freakish and fakirish doings.

Isaac Cowen has good substantial reasons to look amance at the I. W. W. The affairs of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, which he represented as elected official at the G. E. B. of the American Labor Union were only slightly touched in my report to the second convention of the I. W. W. I am writing a history of the "Industrial Union Manifesto" to be published in the "Industrial Union Bulletin" in December, and will more in detail dwell upon this point, but I shall state to you beforehand that it was Isaac Cowen who stated in the second meeting of "four" that he would insist that Daniel De Leon be invited to the "Industrial Union Manifesto Conference," and it was so decided until Eugene Debs, who did not attend that committee meeting (November, 1934), was shown the list of all those who were to be notified and invited, and he was the one who demanded that Daniel De Leon's name be stricken from the list of those to be invited.

I only mention this to show that Markley had no right to "misrepresent" the I. W. W. in the Daily People by calling others, among them Isaac Cowen, "fakirs," etc., while it is known that Markley is not only looked upon as a fakir, but is one in reality.

Again I repeat that I have used the Daily People to misrepresent the

I. W. W. The "even" is qualification enough. I never wrote nor said that "Markley is using the Daily People against the I. W. W."

If Gompers would write to-day articles in the People commendatory of the I. W. W. this fact alone would suffice to formulate the conclusion that he is using the paper against the I. W. W., and I and many others would say so. In Markley's case I have only said that he "uses even the Daily People to misrepresent the I. W. W."

Two letters of Markley, written since I publicly in the Bulletin denounced the "Labor Day" fraud in Youngstown, have led to the conclusion that he believes and thinks he can defy any official mandate of the I. W. W. because he happens to be connected with the S. L. P. Any attempt of enforcing the required measure of discipline, which we must have, meets with the same response: "I dare you." If you wish to learn what this implies I may supply you with copies of letters such as written by Markley. You can find redress when imposed upon; I must remain quiet and swallow many a good dose; there are too many who would use anything that looks like personal friction to hamper and to set back all efforts of establishing "Unity on the political field," which, when once accomplished, will assure a more rigid enforcement of self-imposed discipline, and the peremptory weeding out of elements that can only harbor in the dirt and dust stirred up in this inevitable and necessary rush for a clear road.

Of course I believe the sentence in the letter sent by me to the members of the G. E. B. should be modified, and I will make correction accordingly, so that no one will have cause to infer that the Daily People had been used against the I. W. W. I will make copy of corrected statement which will also appear in the "Industrial Union Bulletin."

(More within 24 hours.)  
Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
Wm. E. Trautmann.

The "more," promised to come "within twenty-four hours," never came. The fuller information I demanded in the matter of Just, and promised to be "reverted to later on," was never reverted to. The unknown hand who made some of the corrections in Just's letter has remained undisclosed. And Just remains at headquarters, shielded by Trautmann.

The underscored lines in Trautmann's letter are underscored by me. Compare them with Trautmann's points Nos. 5 and 6 in the "Bulletin" of the 8th instant. He does not charge me in this letter with misquoting him, as to Cowen. Whether the word "even," upon which he lays such labored stress in his first charge against The People, allows the construction he implies, you may judge for yourself. I should add that this letter of Trautmann's brought back Just's original letter to me.

Finally the following self-explanatory letter from me to the G. E. B. member, Wm. Yates, and his answer, should cover all that is essential FOR THE PRESENT.

New York, Feb. 9, 1938.  
Mr. William Yates, Member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass.

Fellow Worker: I received yesterday yours of the 8th instant, requesting me, under instructions of your Local No. 157, I. W. W., to deliver in the near future an address in your city on "Industrial Unionism."

The same mail that brought me your letter also brought me the "Industrial Bulletin" of the 8th.

Already the "Industrial Bulletin" of the 1st contained an alleged report of what happened at the recent session of your G. E. B. in this city on December 23 and 24 of last year, when, you being present, I appeared before it. This issue of the 8th intensifies the offense by supplementing the previous presentation of events with some more matter of the same defective nature, and states that "all members of the G. E. B., except Katz," which would mean yourself included, "agreed that the minutes are complete and detailed sufficiently to assure a thorough understanding of all transactions," etc.

Considering all the circumstances in the case, the erroneous presentation in the two "Bulletins" are more serious than mere errors would otherwise make them. The erroneous presentations strike a note that is not only foreign to Industrial Unionism, but hostile thereto; indeed, a note that tends to switch Industrial Unionism from the plane of CIVILIZED ORGANIZATION to the plane of UNCIVILIZED DISORGANIZATION, implied in and inseparable from pure and simple physical force with the Orchards and McFarlands waiting for us at the other end of the line.

In view of this fact I am not in a position to know whether I can accept or must decline an invitation from you, a member of the G. E. B., to address a body of workmen on "Industrial Unionism," before I know from you whether you are correctly reported as endorsing as correct the report in the "Bulletin" of the 1st, whether you endorse Trautmann's utterances in the "Bulletin" of the 8th, or whether you repudiate the same.

I presume you are in possession of the two "Bulletins" in question. I need not detail the serious errors they contain. It will be enough for me to summarize what actually occurred, in order to make clear to you my contention as to whether Trautmann's report tends, and with the "Bulletins" in your hands, you will be able to note the errors they contain on this head.

Certain recent letters I had received from Otto Just, Trautmann's clerk at I. W. W. headquarters; certain recent official utterances by Trautmann; and certain acts by James Connolly, the

organizer, or whatever his office is called, of the New York Industrial Council, seeming to me intimately connected, and my disliking the methods, which I find so prevalent, of "buzzing" with individuals, I decided, rather than to have private talks with individual members of the Board, to address the Board jointly. I so notified Katz and Trautmann, and on December 23 I was summoned by telephone. When I arrived at the New York Headquarters, I found Fischer, the then secretary of the Industrial Council, seated on the outside before the door. He informed me the Board was in executive session; I told him I was summoned by the Board; he announced me, and I went in, he following and now taking his seat on the inside. He was told the Board was in executive session, and withdrew, and soon thereupon I was given the floor.

I started saying that I would not appear before the Board, on the matter that brought me before it, if I did not feel certain that every member of the Board was satisfied that my face was set like flint against any attempt to either turn the I. W. W. into a political party, or entangling it in the existing rivalries of political parties, seeing that, only in the measure that the I. W. W. kept its skirts clear, would it reach that vigorous development that would enable it to reflect its own political expression. The Board nodded acceptance of my statement as to myself, and Trautmann spoke up; that was my known attitude, he declared. I proceeded to explain that I considered that preliminary statement by me necessary, because the acts I had to complain about were to a great extent acts that were in variance with the posture of the I. W. W. regarding political parties, and that it was my experience that people who injected politics, religion, etc., where none should be injected, were usually the first to set up the cry against "politics," "religion," etc., when their wrongful acts were hauled up. My complaint was against the conduct of I. W. W. officials, and their employees, who were injuring the I. W. W. by making I. W. W. headquarters a center for political machinations.

I took up Connolly first. Trautmann reports that "this chain of evidence dealt largely with the domination of the Catholic Church over affairs in the labor movement." This is incorrect. That portion of my chain of evidence was the smallest. On that head I said hardly more than I said in my introduction of Bebel's "Woman," and in the article in the People of April 3, 1934, in the former of which I refer to the "Catholic Church machine," and in the second of which I opposed Connolly's attempt to inject the religious question into the S. L. P., the Catholic "religion," and the Catholic "political machine" being two distinct things, the henchmen of the latter of which, it is a notorious fact, are active in both the Labor and the Capitalist movement—facts too notorious to need "dealing largely upon," there being more numerous other matter to consider. I did deal with that as a link in the evidence against Connolly that he sought by injury to the movement in America, to inject into it the religious question. What I did "largely deal with" was CONNOLLY'S PRESENT CONDUCT IN THE I. W. W.

I charged him with using the stationery of the Industrial Council of New York, letter heads and envelopes, for slanderous correspondence against the S. L. P.; and I laid the incriminating document before the Board—a document that was characterfully furnished to me by the addressee, Francis J. Boyle, of Boston, Mass., as evidence of Connolly's misconduct in the I. W. W.—a document that presented the I. W. W. in the light of meddling with the internal political affairs of the S. L. P.—a document, moreover, that acquired a special significance when I took up the Otto Just letter.

I charged him with having thrown cold water upon the strike that Katz was managing in Lancaster, Pa., by his, Connolly's, presuming, in the capacity of I. W. W. organizer or whatever his title is at the Industrial Council, to discredit, with some of the Lancaster strikers who came to New York, the action of Katz, a G. E. B. member, in ordering the strike, with the result that the men returned to Lancaster and caused the breaking up of the strike. My witness was Katz, who was present. Connolly subsequently tried to prove the falsity of Katz's version by producing Campbell, the then janitor of the New York I. W. W. headquarters, as his witness. Campbell testified that he knew nothing, one way or another, and was surprised Connolly called upon him to corroborate Connolly, and smile so to the Board. The common sense of the law of evidence establishes that if a man sets up a witness to corroborate him, and the witness knows nothing, then the corroboration is the other way.

I charged Connolly with using the "Industrial Bulletin" to befuddle the workers with false economics, and to slander a valuable I. W. W. contingent, the S. T. & L. A. element in the ranks of the I. W. W. I proved my charge by submitting the "Industrial Bulletin" of last October 26, in which Connolly advanced the theory that "prices INEVITABLY go up first," and wages climb up afterwards, and by submitting the statistical report of prices and wages, proving that prices went up during, before and after the rise in wages. I exposed the misrepresentation of the S. T. & L. A. in that article, and argued that the whole performance was harmful to the clarification of the workers' mind on their economic condition, and on the history of their movement.

With this fresh record of Connolly's in the I. W. W. as a basis, I proceeded to argue that when a man's present record is in line with his past record, then his present record throws light upon the past, and the past illumines the present, and then that past becomes legitimate matter of inquiry. I then, before taking up Connolly's past record, warned the Board that I could not be charged with bringing in poli-

tics in uncovering Connolly's past record, first, because the document from Boyle demonstrated that it was Connolly who led the way on that course and it was necessary to follow him up there; secondly, because character is not a matter of this or that organization. If a man had one gangrened foot in one place, the other foot, in another place, could not be healthy. Connolly's tracks were marked with wreck and ruin. The political party he was associated with in Ireland, where he was until three years ago, has ceased to be; his paper there had died; documentarily he was proved in the 1934 Convention of the S. L. P. to have deceived the Party when he induced the Party to have him come here on an agitation tour, his claim being that he wanted to have someone in Great Britain who had been in America, and could thereby put a spoke into the cock-and-bull stories retailed there by the British fakirs who visited America, and yet, immediately after his tour at the Party's expense, he moved over here; that no sooner was he here than he sought to inject the religious question into the Party and was now seeking to inject the racial question into the movement; that, entrusted by the New Jersey S. L. P. with the office of National Committeeman, in 1937, and by the N. E. C. with the office of Sub-Committeeman, he sought to sandbag the Party by a slanderous report about the N. E. C. at the New Jersey Convention of February, 1937, on account of which the New Jersey S. L. P. deposed him from the N. E. C. and the N. E. C. removed him from its Sub-Committee. Such a career, supplemented by the man's present conduct in the I. W. W., I claimed justified the conclusion that whosoever's interests such a man was pursuing those interests were not the interests of the working class.

I was virtually at the end of this part of my argument when Cole, who had stepped out for a moment, came back all ablaze, objecting to the "continuance of Star Chamber proceedings." I objected to the term "Star Chamber," seeing that the term meant the trying and sentencing of a man behind his back, whereas what I was doing was to present certain facts upon which the Board was, at its discretion, to act or not to act. The term "Star Chamber" was then dropped and objection was raised to an "executive session." As far as I was concerned, I was perfectly willing to have the whole world present, but the theoretical argument against "executive session," in which Trautmann suddenly became loudest, sounded childish to me. For one thing the Board had been all along in "executive session"; for another, if the listening to charges behind closed doors was an undemocratic act, then the reading of a letter containing anything in the nature of charges would also have to be undemocratic, and whoever was referred to in a letter would also have to be present. At any rate, it was decided that Connolly was to be summoned to be present the next morning before I should proceed on that matter. The doors were opened, a number of people came in, and I proceeded with what I had to say. An evidence that the objections against hearing charges in the absence of the man charged were not seriously meant, neither Trautmann nor any of the previous objectors objected to the charges that I proceeded to make against Otto Just, then in Chicago. If it is "Star Chamber" to prefer charges against one man on the ground of his not being present, then it must also be "Star Chamber" to do the identical thing against another man. The distance of the man involved cuts no figure. "Star Chamber" is "Star Chamber."

I then proceeded with Otto Just, Trautmann's employee at headquarters, and read a letter which he sent me via the National Secretary of the S. L. P., in an I. W. W. envelope. The significance of the letter lay in that Just was doing with I. W. W. stationery just what Connolly was doing here. Just took up the cudgels for Connolly, put his hands into internal S. L. P. affairs, used to that end information which he gathered at I. W. W. headquarters, and outrageously lied about me in the matter, as all the G. E. B. men present admitted, and even Trautmann did not deny. It was a flagrant case of an I. W. W. employee, this time from the National Headquarters, meddling with what the I. W. W. must be kept free from. The attitude struck by Trautmann at this point, compelled me to read to the Board the copy in full of the letter which I wrote to him, bringing to his knowledge the letter of Just and complaining with him about some of his own utterances in a recent report to the G. E. B., where he himself, in lock-step with Otto Just, meddled in political matters by taking up the cudgels for an S. P. organizer, who is not even a member of the I. W. W., against the S. L. P. member Markley, of Youngstown, O., who wrote an article in the People against the said S. P. organizer, and by calling such an act of Markley's "A MISREPRESENTATION OF I. W. W. AFFAIRS."

I am not a little puzzled at what Trautmann now says on this head under his "Point 5 and 6" in the "Bulletin" of the 8th, which does me gross injustice. That was not the language he held before the Board. He did not deny my statement that he ADMITTED to me by letter that his language on that subject was open to exception, and that he promised to correct it in the very next "Bulletin," and that he had failed to do so down to the day when I appeared before the Board. Instead of keeping his word he now comes out with his incorrect "Points 5 and 6." All that he did before the Board was to harp upon the wrongfulness of Markley's announcing in the People that a meeting would be held in Youngstown with Haywood as a speaker, and that such an announcement was harmful to the I. W. W. because it was nonsense to expect Haywood there. You will remember that every time he repeated that charge I asked him in what way Markley's bogus announcement in the People of a

meeting in Youngstown, with Haywood as a speaker, was more harmful to the I. W. W. than Connolly's announcement in the "Bulletin" of a public meeting in New York, saying that "St. John will be positively there," when it was even absurd to expect the wounded St. John to turn up here. You will find that report in the "Bulletin" of last December 11. Had Trautmann held before the Board the language that he now holds in his "Points 5 and 6," I would have been able to correct him on the spot by producing his own letter, which I had in the bundle of my documents.

The next morning, with Connolly present, I went over the ground concerning him.

These are not isolated events. They are consecutive and connected. The presentation made by Trautmann is so defective and misleading, the trend of events points so obviously to his policy of ostentatiously knocking the S. L. P., and of standing by those who do, that I conclude the man is headed on a tack that flies in the face of the unquestionably sound position embodied in the Trades Union resolution offered by Heslewood and myself at the Stuttgart Congress, to the effect that while pure and simple politician debauches and sells out the Labor Movement, pure and simple physical forceman attracts and breeds the agent provocateur who would assassinate the Labor Movement.

In view of all this I must repeat in closing what I have stated in starting—I am not in a position to know whether I can accept or must decline an invitation from you, a member of the G. E. B., to address a body of workmen on "Industrial Unionism," before I know from you whether you are correctly reported in the "Bulletin" as endorsing as correct, at least in their essentials, the presentation by Trautmann in the "Bulletins" of the 1st and 8th instant.

Fraternally,  
D. De Leon.

Yates' answer is as follows:

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 16, '38  
Mr. D. De Leon,  
Fellow Worker:

Your special delivery letter of Feb. 9th duly to hand and contents carefully noted. I am somewhat pained to think that you have made a visit to New Bedford conditional on my attitude in regard to the correctness or otherwise of the minutes of the G. E. B. recently held in New York and published in the Bulletin of Feb. 1. As I said in my letter to you in the first place I wrote under instructions from local No. 157 as secretary of the local, and whatever my opinions are in the matter of the aforementioned minutes should not in my estimation stand in the way of your addressing a meeting of wage workers here on Industrial Unionism.

I did not favor the publication of the Connolly affair, and Trautmann's answer to Katz in Point 4 is totally misleading. I hope to see in next week's Bulletin my version of the controversy. If you wish you may postpone your decision till then.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,  
Wm. Yates.

There are other documents that would throw some side-lights upon this affair. They are not needed—AT PRESENT. They take in other matters. To publish them now would mainly complicate the present issue. Their publication shall be withheld by me until the matters they deal with more particularly shall have reached fuller, or more obvious maturity. In the meantime, by referring to the "Bulletin" of Feb. 8, you will notice that Trautmann's "Point 4," referred to by Yates as "totally misleading," is the passage in which Trautmann claimed that "all members of the G. E. B., except Katz, agree that the minutes are complete and detailed sufficiently to assure a thorough understanding of all transactions," etc.

All that now remains to be answered of your letter are your questions whether I was "instructed to use those tactics by the S. L. P.," and whether I am "backed by the S. L. P." My answer is—I have been instructed to act in this matter, and am backed by the S. L. P. no more than you have been instructed or are backed by the S. P. to write me. Like yourself—whom I remember pleasantly in connection with my recent visit to Butte—I have acted in this matter upon my own motion, un-instructed and unbacked by anyone. The only difference between your conduct in addressing me, and mine in addressing the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., is that you, an I. W. W. and S. P. man, fill no official office in the S. P., while I, also an I. W. W. man, fill in the S. L. P. the office of Editor of The People, and appeared before the G. E. B. in a double capacity—in the capacity of an I. W. W. man and in that of the Editor of a paper which Trautmann's employee wrongfully assailed, and which was simultaneously wrongfully assailed by Trautmann on two occasions. In my instance, the two capacities merged into one, seeing that both the paper under my charge and the I. W. W. stand upon the principle that every switch must be kept locked that may threaten to derail the I. W. W., as the conduct of Otto Just and Trautmann threatened to do—the former by gratuitously meddling in behalf of Connolly in the internal concerns of the S. L. P., the latter by pronouncing an attack upon a "Socialist Party organizer" to be a "misrep-

resentation of I. W. W. affairs," and charging The People with publishing such "misrepresentations of the I. W. W.," and both of them operating along these lines at the same time that the same Connolly was using I. W. W. stationery, through his office in the I. W. W., to disseminate slanders regarding internal S. L. P. affairs.

Fraternally,  
Daniel De Leon.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp at Friedman's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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In 1900	34,172
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

Although the most highly paid nomi-  
nally, yet when its productiveness and  
the labor cost to the employer is con-  
sidered, American labor is the cheapest  
on earth.  
—THOS. W. HARDWICK, M. C. from  
Georgia.

## THE NATIONAL SCAPE-GOAT.

Will there ever be a limit to the use  
and abuse that "The Public" is put to?  
Railroad companies, with the Wabash  
Railroad Company at their head, have  
petitioned the Interstate Commerce  
Commission for an extension of time for  
putting into effect the nine-hour law,  
which applies to railway employees who  
have the direction of movements of  
trains. The Wabash road is quite spe-  
cific. Gladly would it obey the law—  
but, if it did, "the public would suffer  
greatly." One stops breathing with  
wonderment in what way would the  
public suffer, greatly or otherwise, if  
the Company were to reduce the hours  
of work of its employees, and hire ad-  
ditional men to do the work of the  
shortened hours. The wonderer is speedily  
set at ease by the answer. It is this—  
"If the hours are shortened the only  
alternative will be to close a large num-  
ber of stations." In other words, the  
profits of the Company are a fixed,  
sacred, unchangeable magnitude, not  
to be tampered with. "The Public" and  
the Company's profits must not be con-  
flicting interests. If "The Public" is to  
be seen to, and more men employed in  
order to make up for the shortened  
time of the others, then the Company's  
profits would have to go down. That must  
not be. Again, if the Company's profits are  
to be upheld as sacrosanct, then, "the  
only alternative" would be to employ  
fewer men, that would compel the closing  
of a large number of stations, and  
then "The Public" would suffer. That  
must not be either. What to do? Why,  
"his dead easy—to take it out of the hide  
of that element of the population that  
is not found in the Company and that is  
not considered in "The Public."

The Company must not suffer; "The  
Public must not suffer; somebody has  
to suffer in a social system where one  
man's joy must be paid with another  
man's sorrow. Who shall that some-  
body be? Who else can it be but that  
national scape-goat—the Working Class!

## LINCOLN'S INSTINCT.

A much more valuable contribution  
than organs to churches is the contribu-  
tion made by Andrew Carnegie to-  
wards the proper appreciation of Lin-  
coln by making public a certain inci-  
dent of the Hampton Roads Confer-  
ence. At that conference, held during  
the civil war between representatives  
of the South and representatives of the  
North, the wily Stephens of the South  
proposed peace "upon the terms of the  
Restoration in King Charles' time—no  
punishment or fines and the rights of  
property safeguarded." Lincoln, sus-  
pecting that "rights of property" in  
man were intended, promptly ended the  
discussion by saying: "Seward is the  
historian of my cabinet. He knows all  
about the restoration of property, fi-  
nances, etc. All I know about Charles  
is that Cromwell cut his head off."

The Charles of the Restoration was  
not the Charles whose head Cromwell  
cut off. Lincoln was probably ignorant  
of this detail, and, probably, Stephens  
shared internally at Lincoln's igno-  
rance. Nevertheless, whether assumed  
or intentional, the "ignorance" of Lin-  
coln was the garb in which a correct  
instinct was clad—the instinct that, at  
the time of the Hampton Roads Con-  
ference, the only reminiscence worth  
recalling, in connection with Charles  
and Restoration, was that the head  
of feudalism was cut off by the incar-

nation of on-coming capitalism, and  
that that memory was the only ap-  
propriate answer to the representative  
of that vestige of feudalism in America  
— chattel slavery.

Knowledge is power—provided the  
fuel is not too much for the fire. If it  
is, it puts out the fire. A smaller quan-  
tity of fuel, but enough for the fire that  
it is thrown upon, will produce a stron-  
ger blaze than a larger quantity of  
fuel, if it be too much for the fire. It  
is no uncommon thing to meet, in these  
days of revolutionary ferment, people  
with alight intellectual fire who have  
actually extinguished that fire with the  
loads of fuel they have dumped upon  
it. These people call themselves  
"intellectual." The fact is the hearths  
of their minds are cold. Others, on the  
contrary, with less fuel have actually  
heated the same with the fire of their  
intellect, and what they yield is of  
value. The "intellectual," accordingly,  
talks nonsense in well-rounded and  
grammatical periods; the so-called un-  
intellectual, at whom the "intellectual"  
snorts, talks sense in however broken  
a set of phrases, and however ungram-  
matical.

The correct instinct is what tells—in  
these days as in those of Lincoln. Aided  
with the fuel of knowledge, such  
instinct becomes all the more powerful;  
whereas no amount of acquired knowl-  
edge can substitute the instinct. The  
correct instinct of the class interests  
of the proletariat may to-day blunder,  
as Lincoln did in the matter of the  
Charles, but it will know enough to  
know, as Lincoln did, that no slave  
will do where social amputation is  
requisite, and the head of a Charles is  
to be cut off by a Cromwell.

## FATUOUS OR WHISTLING LONDON

Jubilant at the arrest of Gustave  
Herve for his anti-militarist propaganda,  
the London "Times" declares "anti-mil-  
itarism has received a blow from which  
it will not easily recover," and the Tory  
paper proceeds to explain what it under-  
stands by anti-militarism in these  
words: "The ends of Hervism are man-  
ifestly criminal. It aims at the de-  
struction of the State and, very logi-  
cally, at the destruction of the armed  
forces by which the State protects it-  
self and the whole body of its citizens  
against foreign and domestic foes." Giv-  
ing the English of these words, the sen-  
tence reads: "The ends of Hervism are  
manifestly criminal. It aims at the de-  
struction of the political fastness from  
which the capitalist class dominates the  
working class, and, logically enough,  
Hervism aims at the destruction of the  
armed forces by which the occupants of  
that political fastness protect them-  
selves and the members of their privi-  
leged body against the aspirations of  
that mass of the people who really con-  
stitute the Nation." No fault can be  
found with the "Times" definition of  
Hervism, for that very reason, the  
"Times" opinion that the arrest of  
Herve has dealt to his purpose "a blow  
from which it will not easily recover"  
is mere fatuity, or, perhaps, a whistling  
to keep up the paper's courage.

For every one Hervé imprisoned in  
the course of the present Social struggle,  
hundreds of Hervés were imprisoned,  
their noses slit, the right hands chopped  
off, and, not infrequently, their bodies  
hanged by the neck from gallows in the  
course of the struggle that the bourgeois  
conducted against the class whose dying  
remnants the "Times" is to-day the  
spokesman of—the feudality of Great  
Britain. And yet, despite all such im-  
prisonments, mutilations and the mur-  
ders of those who attacked the "ancient  
regime," the ancient regime went down  
in such disgrace that to-day it ekes out  
the prolongation of the remnant of its  
existence by filling the ignominious role  
of slattern to its former assailant, the  
now triumphant, but equally blood-  
stained capitalism.

The moral of the experience is that  
MEN may be imprisoned; their noses  
may be slit; their hands may be chop-  
ped off; they may be even done to death  
—but PRINCIPLE never. Its nose can  
never be slit; its hands can never be  
chopped off; it can never be done to  
death or placed behind prison bars. Nor  
stone tower, nor walls of beaten brass,  
nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of  
iron can be retentive of the strength  
of the conquering Spirit of an Age.

## USURY AND CAPITALIST ETHICS.

Had Mrs. Hetty Green, on the occasion  
of her recent remarkable financial inter-  
view been informed that she was clinch-  
ing the point of a powerful argument of  
Socialism, the lady would no doubt have  
been hugely surprised. Yet such was  
the case.

"Never in my life," said she, "have  
I practised usury, and none know it  
better than the wealthy men who have  
had business dealings with me." And  
proceeding to the proof, she continued:  
"Those to whom I loaned my money got  
it at 6 per cent."

Transport Mrs. Green backward in  
time eight hundred, five hundred, even  
three hundred years. Place her in Eng-  
land in the time of Milton. Let her

then say: "I never practise usury—I  
loan my money at only 6 per cent." Would  
the announcement have been re-  
ceived with the calm acquiescence that  
was accorded to it the other day? Far  
from it! Instead, a simultaneous howl  
of denunciation and anger would have  
greeted the statement. Cries of "hypo-  
crite!" "extortioner!" would have been  
her answer. She might even have stood  
in danger of life and limb as a Jewess.  
—Why?

Fortified in her consciousness of not  
charging more than 6 per cent. interest,  
Mrs. Green can to-day read without a  
quail the passages in Exodus and Leviticus  
thundering against usury; they pass  
over her head. Could she have done  
so 207 years ago, when those pass-  
ages were put into the English form  
they now wear, in the Jerusalem Cham-  
ber of King James' palace? She could  
not.—Again why?

Because in King James' time usury  
meant ANY INCREASE on money loaned.  
Mrs. Hetty Green might have re-  
duced her rate successively from 6 per  
cent. to 5, to 4, to 3, to 1, to one-tenth  
of 1 per cent.—she would still, in the code  
of King James' era, have been a usurer.  
Not the amount of the increase received  
for the loan of money, but the bare re-  
ceipt of ANY increase, made the receiver  
thereof a taker of usury. And usury,  
in this strict and uncompromising sense  
was a serious crime, punishable with  
heavy fines.

As the city bourgeoisie lifted its head,  
as guild-trade and later full-fledged  
raw-boned capitalism stepped upon the  
stage, all this was gradually changed.  
The increased need for money at call,  
the upgrowth of the systems of banking  
and credit, the necessity of large capital  
to launch prospective enterprises—all  
tended to break down the thousand-  
year abhorrence of usury—and it was  
broken down. The rising gentle bour-  
geoisie became impelled by his own eco-  
nomic needs to "take a breed of barren  
metal from his friend," the very crime he  
had driven the Jews out of England for  
before, when his economic needs were  
the other way. From meaning ANY in-  
crease on loans, usury became trans-  
formed into meaning an "exorbitant in-  
crease," by which term it is now defined  
in the law books, while its former place  
is filled by the more comfortable every-  
day word "interest."

So it is that Mrs. Hetty Green can  
now charge "only 6 per cent." and pat  
herself on the back for her non-usurious-  
ness. What was once a crime to the  
capitalist class became the very breath  
in its nostrils when economic needs dic-  
tated the change. There is no crime to-  
day which the capitalist class will not  
on occasion likewise perpetrate with  
the unctious of sanctity, if only its existence  
thereby is to be maintained. That is the  
Socialist argument which Mrs. Green  
unwittingly clinched the point of.

## LET 'EM BE TESTED.

The claim made by what Socialists  
call "the Capitalist Class Government"  
that it is not a capitalist class Govern-  
ment; but is the Government of the  
whole people, can now be easily put to  
the test by the Unions. The hint is be-  
ing given free, gratis and for nothing  
by the railway companies.

Of late there has broken out a posi-  
tive epidemic of "even-handed justice."  
Decision after decision has been handed  
condemning Unions, and planting the  
condemnation upon laws that were en-  
acted seemingly against capitalists only.  
For instance, the Sherman Anti-Trust  
law, supposed to be "class legislation"  
against the capitalist class only, was  
proved to be no class legislation at all,  
but legislation "for the whole people."  
The proof was furnished by decisions  
multiplying Unions for boycotting, the ef-  
fect of the boycott being shown to be  
frowned upon by the anti-Trust law. The  
commentaries from capitalist press, pul-  
pit and politicians, hailed the decision  
as an act that demonstrates that our  
Government is not one of, and for, and by  
a class, but by, for and of all classes.—  
So far so good.

Now comes the hint, above referred to  
as given free, gratis and for nothing by  
the railroad companies. A law was en-  
acted last year prohibiting railroad com-  
panies from owning lands the product of  
which they transport. The law was in-  
tended to prevent the railroads from  
throwing out of business coal land own-  
ers who did not own railroads, and who,  
therefore, would have to pay freight for  
transportation, and be thereby disabled  
to compete with the coal owned by rail-  
road companies and transported by them-  
selves free of charge. The railroad com-  
panies bowed meekly to the law. They  
sold all their coal lands—to whom? To  
people disconnected with themselves? No.  
They transferred their coal lands,  
either to their own stockholders, or to  
the wives, the cousins, the sisters and  
aunts of the Directors. Now, here is  
the hint—the Unions are prohibited to  
boycott; that is found and declared to be  
as wrongful as the holding of coal lands  
by railroad companies. The railroad  
companies transferred those lands to par-  
ties interested in the roads. Let the  
Unions take the hint. Instead of the  
Union declaring a boycott, let individual

## SUPPORTS THE PEOPLE ONLY.

Comrade Silas Hinkel, of Reading Pa.,  
sends a new subscriber for the Daily  
People. He says that he himself sup-  
ports no paper but the Party press, and  
he thinks no Socialist should support  
the reptile capitalist press.  
"Two Marxian Students," of Newark,  
N. J., readers of the Daily People for  
three years, send a dollar for the Op-  
erating Fund. They say that they real-  
ize that the hard times must affect the  
Party press and they promise to help  
out more in the future.

Ten mail subs to the Daily People  
the other day. See if you can't add one  
new reader to the list.  
We have some pressing obligations to  
meet just now, and need every ounce  
of cooperation that can be given by  
our friends. Fail not to put your should-  
er to the wheel. Many hands make  
light work.

Union members do so; let the Union, in  
imitation of the roads, transfer the  
boycott power to their wives, their sis-  
ters, their cousins and their aunts. The  
roads have not been prosecuted for trying  
to "cheat the gallows," so to speak;  
seeing that the Government is not a class  
Government, it can not condemn the  
Unions for doing what it allows the rail-  
road companies to do.

Let the test be made. It will surely  
enlighten many a head, now steeped in  
darkness. Whether the head to be en-  
lightened is the head of the Socialist,  
who viciously insists in saying that the  
present Government is the Government  
of a class—the Capitalist Class—against  
another class—the Working Class; or  
whether the head to be enlightened will  
be that of visionaries who deny Social-  
ism—that would be soon found out.

## FOOLING WITH DEATH.

At the joint hearing before the Senate  
and Assembly Committee on Banks in  
Albany, held on the 18th of this month,  
it was shown that, within four months,  
twelve banking institutions of New York  
City alone, having a combined capital of  
about \$10,000,000, and a combined sur-  
plus of about \$11,000,000, with about  
50,000 individual depositors, closed their  
doors, and thereby jeopardized deposi-  
tors' money to the extent of over \$100,-  
000,000. All this in New York City  
alone. If all the banks that "closed  
their doors" within four months in all  
our cities were counted, then the area  
of devastation would be found larger  
by many scores of millions. It is just  
such gigantic catastrophes that reveal  
structural defects in social systems.  
Money and banking are the flowers of  
the capitalist tree. The tree that can  
produce such poison flowers, after all  
these generations of "pruning," "fertil-  
izing," and untold schemes to "keep out  
vermin" from rotting it—such a tree  
had better be heven down and the soil  
itself plowed over.

Money and banking are the inevitable  
results of individual production, or the  
capitalist system. Where production is  
carried on individually, "Money" (met-  
allic money or its token) becomes a  
necessary medium of exchange. So long  
as the area of capitalism is limited, lim-  
ited also are all its evil results; and the  
belief arises that the evil is like a  
skin disease, and not constitutional.  
In the measure that the area of cap-  
italism extends, the evils are aggravated.  
One of these is the necessary evil of  
value-money or metallic money. The  
original fatal constitutional defect of  
capitalist society is announced by the  
high fever and hemorrhages of financial  
crises.

Socialism demands the abolition of  
"Money," and, along with it, the aboli-  
tion of Banks. But as insane as would  
it be to demand the stoppage of the  
increasing temperature of a person af-  
flicted with the tubercular bacillus, with-  
out endeavoring to eradicate the bacilli,  
and heal the wound they have made,  
just so insane is the notion of stopping  
"Money" and Banks, as some try to do,  
or tinkering at Money and Banks as the  
capitalist class proposes, while leaving  
intact the individual or capitalism sys-  
tem of production.

Money, as the thing must be under-  
stood under capitalism, has two, among  
other, features:

1. It is a token of labor, presumably  
performed;
2. It is a token of wealth, or must be  
wealth itself.

The present financial hemorrhages,  
suffered by the body social, proceed  
from the second feature, which in turn  
falsifies the first.

Socialism needs no money. Sanely  
constructed society requires only vouch-  
ers for service performed. The necessity  
of the vouchers being in themselves ar-  
ticles of value is thereby eliminated.  
But the omission is not possible until  
production ceases to be individual and  
becomes collective. With Socialist pro-  
duction established, the tubercular bac-  
illus is killed, and the wound from  
which the hemorrhages flow is healed.

Legislative committees that seek to  
prevent financial catastrophes, while  
they strain to uphold individualist pro-  
duction, are gatherings of quacks who  
listen to quacks.

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of cooperation that can be given by  
our friends. Fail not to put your should-  
er to the wheel. Many hands make  
light work.

# TO THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

HARK YE AND KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

A transportation worker is one en-  
gaged in the business of transporting  
passengers and goods. Among those  
engaged in the industry are locomotive  
engineers and firemen, hostlers, wipers,  
roundhouse mechanics, switchmen, de-  
pot men, car cleaners, conductors,  
brakemen, porters, trackmen, construc-  
tion men and all others engaged at a  
stated wage.

Economically, all the transportation  
workers are wage slaves. They are de-  
pending on the wages they receive in  
order to live and propagate their kind,  
that is, bring into the world and feed  
and clothe their offspring. For their  
labor they receive a very small portion  
of the amount of the wealth they pro-  
duce—just barely enough to exist, as  
was said, and the tendency is to make  
that little less.

The proud and haughty locomotive  
runner, who, by working long hours  
every day and who in time must quit  
on account of either poor eyesight or  
through his kidneys being jolted to any  
part of his anatomy but where they  
should be, has, when he is sent to the  
human scrap heap, but very little of the  
\$100 or \$150 per month he had been re-  
ceiving for a few years. Not for long,  
for he had been firing for a long time  
before he was even appointed "extra"  
runner, and then he was subject to call  
at any time of the day or night.

After becoming a "regular" he had  
long and tedious freight hauls more  
than twelve times a month, when a bed  
was a luxury. The freight engineer  
thinks nothing of being out twenty-four  
to thirty-six hours on "some of the  
Western Pennsylvania lines, and yet he  
is a union man and has a strong organi-  
zation.

The steam locomotive is becoming a  
machine of the past. Electricity as a  
motive power is becoming better known  
to scientists every day. When the elec-  
tric locomotives were run in the B. & O.  
tunnel at Baltimore the death knell of  
the locomotive, "runner" as such was  
sounded.

These machines were driven by direct  
current motors. The single phase ma-  
chine was not known at that time, or  
rather it had not been perfected. The  
argument against the electric engine  
at that time was that the excessive cost  
of copper precluded the possibility of  
long electric traction hauls, and the  
point was well taken, for not alone the  
cost of copper wire but sub-stations for  
the purpose of converting the current  
from alternating to direct, but that is all  
changed now.

Current is now generated at a high  
voltage at the power station, and is  
"strapped down" to a lower voltage by  
the use of a transformer carried on the  
motor car, entirely doing away with  
high copper charges, sub-stations (ex-  
cept in a few instances), converting  
machinery, etc.

The steam locomotive has seen its  
day; it necessarily follows the loco-  
motive runner becomes unnecessary.

While it might be argued that the  
steam locomotive is necessary on steep  
grades in mountainous districts, it may  
be said in passing that this country  
contains greater plains area than it does  
mountainous, but no one can deny that  
when the steam lines that have changed  
over to electric power, that they dis-  
placed the firemen altogether and re-  
duced the wages of the "runners," who  
were appointed motormen.

The locomotive engineer requires  
some knowledge to operate his machine  
so as to get the most out of it. At the  
best a locomotive is a very inefficient  
piece of apparatus, while the electric  
motor shows—in large sizes—an effi-  
ciency of perhaps 90 per cent.

Capitalists are spending thousands of  
dollars on experiments alone, so it can  
be safely said, as has been said, that the

## BROOKLYN WORKERS

Maintain Protest Conference in Behalf  
of Preston and Smith.

Last Friday a special meeting of the  
Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference was  
held to decide on the future activity of  
the conference.

Letters from Secretary-Treasurer Mills  
of the W. F. of M. were read, in which  
he described briefly the steps which have  
been taken in the Preston and Smith  
case up to this time. In a second let-  
ter he expresses, in the name of this  
organization, his hearty thanks for the  
good work done by the Conference in the  
behalf of the imprisoned comrades, and  
tells that the treasury of the W. F. of  
M. is nearly depleted by the steady  
drain upon it by the defence of its un-  
fortunate members.

It was decided to remain in action to  
finish the agitation of the case of Pres-  
ton and Smith, which was begun a short  
time ago, as well as to protest against  
further outrages against the working  
class. It was decided to change the name  
of the Conference to "Protest Conference

steam locomotive has had its day.

Men will be required to operate the  
electric trains, one man in the cab, not  
two. What knowledge does he require?  
The amount that he can acquire in six  
weeks' time, if he is of ordinary intelli-  
gence. His knowledge of the road is of  
greater importance than his knowl-  
edge of the mechanism of his car,  
though in the trial of Vice-President  
Smith of the New York Central Rail-  
road, the motorman of a train that was  
ditched at a curve stated he'd only been  
over the road four times before he was  
made "runner" of an electric express  
train. So we see that even a close ac-  
quaintance with the roadbed, curves or  
bridges is not very essential.

In short, labor that is practically un-  
skilled will be employed to take the place  
of the steam locomotive "runners."

The locomotive "runner" must take a  
day off occasionally and spend the time  
considering his future, for just so soon  
as a road is changed over the engineers  
become members of the unskilled class—the  
common, laboring class, as the lordly  
skilled men dub their brothers.

Let us see what happened to the en-  
gineers of the "L" roads in New York  
when the Manhattan Company "changed  
over." They were broken in as motom-  
en, but conditions became intolerable,  
and a strike was declared. The Brother-  
hood, or rather, the officers, kicked them  
out bag and baggage for striking with-  
out orders, told them they were not en-  
gineers anyway, and their places were  
taken by scabs who were "broken in"  
as motormen of six and seven-car trains  
after making a trip or two over the road.

Your time is coming, whether you are  
running a way freight, an accommodation  
or a limited. Whether you are working  
on the Eastern, Central or Western rail-  
roads, the time is close at hand when  
you must either take up the controller  
handle for the throttle at lower pay,  
or get out of the railroad business.

It remains with you whether you'll  
be dumped, like a lot of broken parts,  
on the scrap heap or not. Your salva-  
tion lies in Industrial Unionism as ex-  
emplified by the only class-conscious  
labor organization—the Industrial  
Workers of the World.

You must learn all you can of this  
union, for your salvation lies, I repeat,  
in combining with your fellow workers  
against the conditions which you will  
shortly find are intolerable, which have  
proven in so many instances intolerable  
to your fellows.

Industrial Unionism teaches that the  
workers employed in an industry must  
combine. The Consolidated road, for  
example, is a combination of many lines.  
You must combine too. In every city  
you will find either a local of the In-  
dustrial Workers of the World or along  
your division you will find a member.  
Secure from him, or write to the head-  
quarters of the union at Chicago for  
information regarding the organization.

The I. W. W. is an economic organi-  
zation, but it recognizes the fact that  
political action is necessary if the work-  
ers would be free. The Socialist Labor  
Party is the only class-conscious polit-  
ical organization in the United States  
to-day. The Party backs up the eco-  
nomic I. W. W. The literature of the  
Party is valuable to one seeking the  
light. The Party organ, "The People,"  
is a very "good brush with which to  
sweep the cobwebs from the brains" of  
yourself and your fellows. Secure a  
copy. Read it. It may tell you Labor  
produces all wealth, and that Labor is  
entitled to all the wealth produced.

You may read that only by combining  
with the firemen, mechanics, laborers,  
conductors and trainmen in general,  
will yours or any other organization be  
worth a tinker's curse to Labor.

Providence, R. I.

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UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hurrah  
for free trade! Down with the tax on  
sugar!

UNCLE SAM—Hurrah fiddsticks!  
What do you want the tax on sugar  
lowered for?

B. J.—Why indeed? A pretty ques-  
tion! Sugar is an important article of  
diet, a necessity. Now then, if the tax  
on sugar is high, the price of sugar  
will be high, and the workman whose  
wages are only scanty anyway will not  
be able to buy the sugar he needs.

U. S.—Suppose the tax on sugar were  
lowered and thereupon the price of  
sugar were reduced. Do you know  
what would then result?

B. J.—Of course I do. We could  
then pay less for our sugar and save  
the difference.

U. S.—Nixy. Under capitalism, either  
the cost of other commodities would  
be advanced to make up for the differ-  
ence, or more likely, your wages would  
be cut. Either way you would be no  
better off.

B. J.—How does that come about?

U. S.—Very simply. Under cap-  
italism the share of wealth that the work-  
ingmen enjoy depends upon the law of  
wages, which you know is regulated by  
the cost of production, just as with any  
other merchandise. Lower the cost of  
the necessities of labor, and it follows  
the price of labor will sink proportion-  
ally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of  
necessaries of labor, consequently, low  
taxes will send still lower down the  
percentage of the share that Labor will  
keep under this capitalist system, of the  
fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just  
one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf  
of bread costs five cents, his wages must  
be five cents; he produces one hundred  
cents' worth of wealth, out of that he  
received the five cents for the loaf, and  
the employer keeps ninety-five cents  
profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to  
twenty-five cents because of a tax of  
twenty cents on it. The cost of labor  
now becomes twenty-five cents and his  
wages must rise to that point or he dies.  
What is the situation? The worker pro-  
duces one hundred cents, receives twenty-  
five cents as wages; he is no better  
off than before, because that twenty-five  
cents can only pay for one loaf, just as  
the five cents did before. But the em-  
ployer only keeps seventy-five cents  
profits, whereas before he made ninety-  
five cents. Who paid the taxes, you  
or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is low-  
ered and the loaf costs only one cent.  
Will you be thirty-four cents? No.  
As the cost of labor has come down to  
one cent, one cent will have to be your  
wages, while the employer will then  
make ninety-nine



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## WE DO NOT KNOW—WHO DOES?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrades, I wish you would let me know through the Letter Box if it is a fact that at the U. M. W. convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Wm. D. Haywood and John Mitchell, the president of the U. M. W., had their photograph taken together hand in hand, after Haywood having made a speech.

Yours for the Revolution,  
Bernard Kyler.  
Salt Lake City, Feb. 13.

## THE WAY THEY DO IT IN AN ARIZONA TOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In compliance with your request to try and increase the subscription list of The Weekly People here, I brought the question before the Section and we concluded to subscribe for a bundle of twenty-five of The Weekly People, also twenty-five of the "Industrial Union Bulletin," and sell them at our street meetings for five cents for the two. If any copies are left over we distribute them as sample numbers to procure subscribers. We are of the opinion that this will work well here and that we will be enabled to increase the circulation of both papers and establish a street sale.

J. A. Leach.  
Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 13.

## HOW SEATTLE GOES AT IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This report of the literature sale of Section Seattle, S. L. P., shows what can be done. If other sections will follow the example set.

During the month of January, 1908, the receipts for sale of Party literature, including books and pamphlets, totaled \$132.70. \$58.00 was taken at the news stand, and the other \$75.70 was taken by our newboys who sell Party papers on the streets.

Considering the inclemency of the weather during the month, and the scarcity of money among the workers, this is a good showing.

During the same month we sent 40 subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People.

If some of the more energetic sections would adopt this plan of getting the Party's literature on the street on some prominent corner where wage workers congregate, I am sure it would mean more subs. not to speak of the amount of mental dynamite that would be diffused among the proletariat.

No doubt some members in different Sections scattered over the different States will read this and nod their heads approvingly in appreciation of the work done in Seattle. As a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, let this stand on record as a challenge for some Section to get it and hustle to beat it.

If such results are possible, under the recent panicky conditions, we hope to do still better when conditions are more favorable.

Literature Committee.

Section Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 14.

## DO THEY KEEP THEIR "SACRED CONTRACTS"?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Again has the capitalist class shown its utter disregard for the sacred contract, so dear to the hearts of the Labor Fakir who persists in exclaiming and insisting that "our union must keep its contract, as the honor of the union and its officials is at stake."

The locals of the various unions employed in the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad shops have contracts calling for nine hours per day and six days per week. The railroad posted notices giving thirty days' notice that all contracts are null and void on and after March 14. The labor fakirs are crying like whipped curs and are arranging trouble for "Brother Capital."

The D. & R. G. R. R. have even shown no regard for their own notice so recently posted and have already slashed their slaves down to four hours per day and four days per week. Great is the love of "Brother Capital" for "Brother Labor," and great is the chagrin of the pure and simple dupes that "Brother Capital" is so blind to the "identity of interests" by bringing them to the verge of starvation when they are all members of the happy human family.

Denver is seething with discontent and Local 125 has grasped the psychological

moment and is putting forth a splendid propaganda. Let all locals of the Industrial Workers of the World buckle on their armor and get on the firing line to secure the new recruits.

R. Mackenzie.  
Denver, Colo., Feb. 13.

## A PROTEST FROM SECTION PROVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a special meeting of Section Providence, held on Feb. 16th, 1908, the Letter Box answer to M. A. G. in the Weekly People of 15th inst. was the subject of considerable discussion and the undersigned were elected a committee to draw up an emphatic protest against the publication of letters and other documents to a controversy between the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People on the one hand, and the Secretary of the I. W. W. on the other hand.

In our efforts to increase the circulation of our party press we find that irreparable damage has been done through just such methods of dragging all quarrels into our press.

If no stop is put to such practice it will give more color to the charge, put up by the advocates of a privately owned press, that a party owned press is nothing but a means to keep the organization in a constant turmoil.

We therefore call on the N. E. C. to direct the Editor to keep such out of the columns of The People.

We hope other Sections see the necessity of keeping the columns of our party press free from such quarrels.

Henry O'Neill, Herman Keiser, Frank Miller, Committee.  
Providence, R. I., Feb. 18.

## A GOOD WORK THAT EACH CAN DO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party man who not even makes an earnest effort to secure a subscriber for the Weekly People or the Daily, is most signally failing to do his duty to his class. It is a mighty poor revolutionist who cannot now and then secure at least one subscriber. Are we too timid to approach our fellow-workers in the shop, explain to them what our paper is, by whom it is owned and managed, why it is published and why THEY and WE should read, study and support it? If we are, I wonder how we are ever to screw up courage enough to tackle the problem of revolution.

I have sent in sixteen annual and four six months subscriptions for the Weekly People in the last year, besides adding a dozen to the Industrial Union Bulletin. I have been able to pick these up by watching opportunities; and I want to urge upon our comrades who have been resting so long in this regard that the duty to find subscribers for our paper cannot be shirked without guilt to the shirker.

The Socialist Labor Party man who shrinks this duty is almost as bad as the capitalist shirker who shrinks his share of work in the field of industry.

When we consider the work being done by such comrades as Karl Starckenberg of Fairbanks, Alaska; Chas. Pierson of Chicago; Young and Campbell who have recently served a term of imprisonment in a Democratic city, jailed by liberty loving and Trust hating Democrats; Fred Brown of Cleveland, and the active hustlers of Cincinnati, O., and others, how can we fail to feel impelled and spurred on to do our just share of this work?

Shall we permit it to be said by its enemies that the S. L. P. is dying of inertia? An inert party man should be something unthinkable. S. L. P. men should be synonymous with indomitable energy and incessant activity.

There are many ways of making ourselves useful in the work of propaganda. For instance, of late I have been stopping in at the noon hour in the working rooms of the National Casket Company at 11th and Magazine streets, and talking to the men there. One day I had six little booklets, "Socialism by McClure" and other pamphlets, in my pocket when I walked in. I talked with the boys a while in as easy and pleasant way as possible, and sold all my books. Then I went down stairs to the first floor, found another bunch of young men and got their orders for six more of the little books. I delivered these at another noon day gathering, and took four more orders, which I have since delivered.

At 14th and Main streets I stopped twice at the noon hour and sold eight more books, and got an interested and sympathetic hearing.

I am mentioning this for the purpose of stimulating others to get into the

harness and work. If we all get busy remembering we owe a duty to our class that we can discharge in no other way, and devote the odd moments we can find to this work, we should be able to sell 2,000 booklets a week regularly and run up the subscription list of the Weekly People to at least 200 a week.

I hope I shall some day be able to report that we have converted the men in the above mentioned coffin works from makers of coffins into grave diggers of capitalism. Every new subscriber for the Weekly People means a spade full of earth dug for the grave of capitalism and an added nail in its casket.

Fall to, comrades. Jas. H. Arnold.  
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.

## WHY THEY ARE SILENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We all are familiar with the attitude of the average boy who has to pass through a dark and gloomy forest: the greater is his fear the louder he will whistle. A similar attitude has been struck by our daily press. It never mentions anything of the fact that thousands of workers have been laid off or discharged during the present industrial crisis, but whenever anything transpires that looks like a picking up, it booms such isolated occurrences beyond measure to create the impression that there is no crisis in existence.

True enough, this city prides itself as being one of the richest, if not the very richest, city of its size in the United States, for millions of dollars pass every month through its banks and insurance companies. And we have, according to teaching of the press, a number of "captains of industry."

Naturally, the press is nothing but the mouthpiece of those "captains of industry," though many workmen, to their own undoing, support it with their hard-earned pennies. This press has greatest reason for carrying on a conspiracy of silence, else their dupes would find out too soon that the much heralded "captains of industry" are worse than nonentities, for a more confounded mess could hardly have been brought about by the most pronounced simpleton.

The sad fact is, that business is not picking up at this place, but men are still laid off, and to what a degree destitution and starvation has already set in, a few facts will show.

In front of the church at corner of Main and Talcott streets I noticed tonight a big blackboard, on which was the announcement, "Bean Supper, 10 Cents." Indeed, if churches deem it necessary to offer meals to the hungry, prevailing conditions must be desperate; yet how many are there who have in their earthly possession the necessary ten cents?

That there is a number of these unfortunate who have not even ten cents anymore, though living in the "richest city of the country," the enclosed clipping demonstrates.

Fred Fellermann.  
Hartford, Conn., February 13.

(Enclosure.)

A city affords no sadder spectacle than that of a "bread line." Title & Rich, the Asylum street clothiers, realizing that there are many hungry people in this city, decided a few days ago to provide hot coffee and a loaf of bread for all who would apply at the rear door of their store at 7:30 o'clock each night until further notice. Last night saw the inauguration of this plan; and there were between 400 and 500 men and women in line. Fully a score of others were provided for in the store. Many of those in line, and particularly those who went into the store, had never before been driven to such dire straits.

To every person who applied was given a cup of coffee and a loaf of bread, and a noticeable thing was that while the coffee was eagerly taken the bread was tucked away under a coat or shawl to be taken home and shared with those who were suffering there. Two large washboilers of coffee were distributed. The firm had believed that one boilerful would supply the needs of these who would apply, but before the first hour it was found that it would take at least another.

A woman, apparently about seventy years old, stood in line for nearly an hour before some one in charge of the distribution discovered her. She was taken around into the front part of the store and her wants supplied there. It was the first time in her life that poverty had pinched her so hard.

The distribution started at 7:30 and until 8:50 there was a close line of people passing the point of distribution. A noticeable feature of the affair was the absence of that type of unfortunate known as "bum." Most of the people showed indications of having seen better days, and it was easily realized that no small percentage of them were men who had been forced out of good or fair positions by the shutting down of shops, or the curtailment of operating forces in the various factories.

## STAND BY YOUR GUNS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A little more than two months ago I met a member of the Socialist Party in Pueblo, and our conversation turned upon the immigration question. The writer made it known that he did not favor stopping the immigration of Asiatics or of wage workers of any nationality. Upon hearing what I had to say he replied: "All you S. L. P. men are alike. But let me tell you the feeling against the Asiatics on the Pacific coast is strong. Now to tell the workmen that they should not hate the Japanese or Chinese would be all right if they would believe you, but they won't believe you and won't listen to you. Therefore I say if we can gain a number of votes by not antagonizing their prejudices the Socialist party will be that much better off."

On hearing this from a so-called Socialist I could hardly suppress a sneer, but rather than leave him at once, I replied: "The capitalist parties have always practised double-dealing! If you think that you can gain votes by using capitalist chicanery you will come out of that dream and curse even the name Socialist. For if you are merely fishing for votes, the capitalists will take twenty tricks to your one, and you will never gain the confidence of the wage workers." With this I left him.

If there are others of the same mind as my acquaintance who think as he does, let me show what is now under way by the capitalist interests, which also bid for the unreasonable and prejudiced wage workers' votes. In Denver two weeks ago there was launched an Asiatic Exclusion League. In Pueblo there was called a meeting by the Trades and Labor Assembly for the purpose of arranging for a public meeting to form an Exclusion League in this city. What will be the basis of appeal that these leagues will make for workmen's votes and support? Let me quote a whereas adopted in a resolution by the Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly:

"Whereas, in the cities of the Pacific thousands of our American workmen are walking the streets hungry and out of work through their displacement by Asiatic labor." This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Assembly held on the night of the 5th of the month.

A public meeting was held on the night of Feb. 10th, which the writer attended. There was an audience of about 400 present. The working class was in overwhelming majority. There were three speakers. Two of them said nothing about the subject, but rambled into the realm of state politics. The other laid all the ill of society to Asiatic immigration. This fellow's whining about the Japs taking white men's jobs did not arouse any enthusiasm from the audience.

A member of the Socialist Party spoke against the movement, and the writer secured the floor and held it for twenty minutes.

My twenty minute talk was divided into four parts: immigration and competition for jobs; the insecurity of the life of the wage-workers while at their labor; the treatment of the wage-workers by the political government; and the division of the wealth in the manufacturing industries for the year 1907.

I succeeded in making the point clear to the audience that, not the Japanese laborers, but our own employing class are our enemies. In showing them that 21,813 wage-workers engaged in the manufacturing industries of Colorado produced in the year 1907 \$100,143,999 and only received in wages \$15,100,000, and that the difference of \$85,000,000,000 went into the pockets of the employing class, and that this was why to-day the wage-workers are jobless; why they are visiting soup kitchens and are largely dependent on charity, and also why a few of them think they are Japanese-haters. I then showed that the whole union movement must be re-organized and reconstructed and that we workmen in Pueblo must become an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and then we would come into our own.

When I had finished speaking it was plainly evident that I had won the sympathy of the audience. Immediately one Harry W. Fox, me-too-Socialist, arose and in a senseless harangue and a windy talk endeavored to counteract what the writer had said, and made a motion that an Exclusion League be formed. When a rising vote was called for about 40 of those present voted in the affirmative and when the yeas were called for only about 12 stood up. When it came to signing their names, barely a baker's dozen responded. Only this and nothing more materialized with all the prestige the pure and simple are supposed to have, and with the aid of the corrupt element can and do secure from the capitalist politicians.

Chas. Rogers.  
Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 11.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The special issue of the Weekly, announced for March 7, and containing the address "Marx or Mallock," will also contain the Unity Resolution adopted last January by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. To publish anything else upon this subject, in that issue, would be premature.—Everything in season.

E. L. NEWARK, N. J.—The issuing of a call for funds to publish the inquiry against a member by the officers of his union would be unwise. There are now too many calls for funds. Furnish the facts. If properly authenticated The People will publish them.

E. J. E., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Craft autonomy is the inevitable result of craft conceit. Haywood's speeches are in line with the printed utterance of the W. F. of M. officers which he signs to the effect that his mining industry is "the stepping-stone to civilization." No Industrialism in that utterance. It is genuine craft arrogance, which leads to craft autonomy and all the ills that that implies.

S. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This office is not aware of any law whereby an alien not two years in the country can be deported, if convicted of a felonious assault upon an individual. If any one who reads these lines has fuller information it shall be thankfully received.

I. F. M., DENVER, COLO.—Fail not to write the review on "As to Politics."

O. R., PLAINFIELD, N. J.—One can not be both a criminal and a Socialist. The source of capitalism is crime. But capitalism means the continuance of the crime for the crime's sake. The man who finds himself a capitalist and would want to see Socialism, is an exception. That exception finds itself in a predicament. To continue its capitalism is to continue the exploitation of Labor. To discontinue its capitalism, before Labor has pulled itself together and so long as Labor upholds capitalism, would be to pauperize himself and be kicked about like a wage slave. What the exceptions we know of do is to continue capitalism, and use as much of the proceeds as possible to knock it down by helping to enlighten Labor.

"PROLETAIRE," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The experience of this office is that it is hated by certain elements in the measure that this office is found by them to be right, and the lances they shy at it are shivered to pieces. No wonder such elements make ridiculous exhibitions of themselves. It is so everywhere.

W. A. S., LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ignorance is no excuse; it is not even an extenuating circumstance on the part of a man who sets himself up as a teacher. The parson in question can not be held free from blame for not knowing the condition of the workers.

"SINGLE-TAXER-LIMITED," NEW YORK.—It is idle to speculate whether "society could not from the start have parcelled out the land equally and devised a means by which no land monopoly could have come about." Mere idle speculation. Society didn't do that. That's all that is practical for considera-

tion. But, suppose society had done so? Well, if society had done so, the result would have been to do what Pequer said—"to decree universal mediocrity."

A. J. DENVER, COLO.—Within a radius of 20 miles from the City Hall of New York the Italian-born population numbers about 170,000. This is larger than the population of Venice or Bologna.

S. A., LAWRENCE, MASS.—This office is not acquainted with the "Tales" of Maria Edgeworth, and can find nobody who is. Soon as we know shall inform you whether the work is proper reading for children.

A. R., PHOENIX, B. C.—Now to your last question—

In moving some of our scrap-books and files have been mislaid. Your question can, therefore, not be answered now. The following Letter-Box call, put in for your benefit, may bring help.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A copy of the "Wall Street Journal" is wanted containing the passage to the effect that Gompers's unions are the bulwark of capitalist society.

F. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—The better the heart the more mischief it does in the intellect lags behind. Improve the intellect. Only a well-stored intellect can furnish a good heart with the opportunity to bestow its bounties. Organize soundly, politically and economically. The "paternal organization" is a result, not a cause.

A. L. B., BUTTE, MONT.—Laws reflect, they do not anticipate conditions. The Constitution of the United States reflects the conditions of the times when that document was framed. In those days, capitalism being in its infancy and opportunities ample, the conflict of interests, born of competition, did not reflect a conflict of "principles." That day is past. The conflict of material interests among capitalists has become such that the reflected "principles" clash on all sides. Hence the contradictory decisions of the Courts. To-day the act of rendering a decision proceeds upon the plan of drawing out of the Constitution and Laws, as out of a juggler's hat, any "principle" that suits the interest, which has the strongest material pull.—It follows that vain is, to-day, the search after any "broad principle" which underlies all decisions—unless that "broad principle" be the principle of "pull."

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Individual letters on Unity can not yet be published. They would swamp the paper. Organizations and papers alone can be given space—at this season.

H. B., NEW YORK; F. T., COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.; J. A. B., PATERSON, N. J.; A. L., LECHENER, IDA.; T. W., KINGSTON, N. Y.; A. W., CHICAGO, ILL.; B. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; E. W., DETROIT, MICH.; F. D., KEELER, CAL.; V. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. C., CLEVELAND, O.; V. H. M., TACOMA, WASH.; R. M., DENVER, COLO.; S. H., READING, PA.; A. B., ERIE, PA.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; PRESS COMMITTEE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.; W. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

## AS TO UNITY

worthy attempt, and well worthy of success.

[From California State Executive Committee, (S. L. P.) Feb. 12.]

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the California State Executive Committee:

Resolved, That we, the California State Executive Committee, of the Socialist Labor Party, express our approval of the resolution of the National Executive Committee, of the Socialist Labor Party, passed at its semi-annual meeting, held on January 7, 1908, at New York City, in standing for an effort to hold a Unity Conference with a committee elected by the Socialist Party. According to the opinion of this committee, the Socialist Party should be asked to recede from their position of State Autonomy and agree to recognize the importance of the economic organization on Socialist lines. With these simple recognitions, we see no difficulties of uniting the Socialist forces of these United States.

For the California State Executive

Committee, S. L. P.,  
Louis C. Haller, Sec'y.

[From Hancock, Mich., "Wage-Slave" (S. P.) Feb. 14.]

It should seem as there ought not to be much hesitation in realizing the advantages to our movement in having all the Socialist forces marshalled under one political banner, and that if nothing else should bring us to our senses, the ridicule that is heaped upon us in the capitalist press ought to be sufficient. That is the way it strikes us in this office, and so we express ourselves both in our Finnish and in our English publications.

We are very much confirmed in this position by reading the arguments against uniting with the S. L. P. that are to be met with in some quarters in our own party press. They may be summarized as follows—

That the S. L. P. have been in the past "a disturbing element."

We are very much inclined to think that the S. L. P. have been a disturbing element, and that it is a good thing for our party that they have been. We are inclined to think that the debt we owe them, for keeping our movement out of the bogs and quagmires of Opportunism, is very great.

[From Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" (Ind.) Feb. 15.]

If the Socialist Labor Party sees fit to fuse itself with the Sam Gompers Civic Federation "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, alias Public Ownership pure and simple political bourgeois organization, let it; but one thing it can't do—it can not fuse Socialism or Industrialism with the lie that the interests of the working class and the interests of the employing class are identical.

[From Section New Bedford, Mass., (S. L. P.) Feb. 17.]

323 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17, 1908.

Mr. Henry Kuhn,  
National Secretary, pro tem, S. L. P.,  
Dear Comrade:—

At a regular meeting of Section New Bedford, S. L. P., held on February 28, it was unanimously voted to endorse the action of the National Executive Committee for its endeavor to unite the Socialist forces; and it was further resolved to express our great desire that Unity be accomplished on the basis of International Socialism.

Fraternally submitted,  
Joao Claudino, organizer.

[V. Berger, Wisconsin National Committeeman, S. P., Worker, (S. P.) Feb. 22.]

I am absolutely opposed to so-called "Unity Conventions," fusion conferences, or pow-wows of any kind. The leaders of the S. L. P. will simply reiterate their old hackneyed phrases against the Federation of Labor and "craft unionism." And they will also preach in favor of a monopoly press, that is, in favor of giving the Party Pope or Party Cardinals a monopoly of the party paper and shutting out all other opinions.

[M. Hillquit, N. Y. National Committeeman, S. P., in Worker, (S. P.) Feb. 22.]

I wish to state that I am fully in favor of the contemplated unification of the two parties, provided that our conditions involving a change in our party principles or tactics attach to the proposed union, and that the comrades of the S. L. P. are willing to consolidate with us upon the general basis of principles and tactics established by the International Socialist Movement, leaving the concrete issues and details to be formulated by a joint national convention, in which the comrades of the S. L. P. shall be entitled to the same proportionate representation as the members of our party.

[Pennsylvania National Committeeman Schwartz (S. P.) in Worker, Feb. 22.]

For nearly two years certain locals of the Socialist Party have passed resolutions calling "for unity with S. L. P." and not one of these resolutions received sufficient endorsement to have this question submitted to a referendum vote. To my mind it appears from these facts that the rank and file, i. e., the great majority, are either indifferent to this question, or don't want unity with the S. L. P. It is also a well known fact that wherever "Unity Conferences" have been held with the latter organization, it insisted upon a "party-owned press," endorsing the I. W. W. and the "abolition of state autonomy," and there is not much assurance that these matters would not be brought into a National

(Continued on page 6.)



## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary protem  
28 City Hall Place.  
CANADIAN S. L. P.  
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,  
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.  
Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are  
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1938, at 28 City Hall Place. Members present: Lechner, Brauckmann, Orange, Hammer, Hall, Hanlon, Hall and Rosenberg. Absent: Wegener, Melmborg, Schwars, Archer, Zimmermann and Kihn. Zimmermann and Kihn excused. Orange elected chairman. The secretary read the financial report as follows:

Week ending Feb. 8th, Income \$32.88, Expenditures \$34.45; week ending Feb. 15th, Income \$32.05, Expenses \$33.15.

Comrade Hanlon brought up the matter in reference to a letter box answer, M. A. G. Herrin, Ill., which appeared in the Sunday People of Feb. 9th, stating that he had been requested by A. S. Brown as a Sub-Committee member to bring the matter up in the Sub-Committee. Brown claiming that he was informed by Justus Ebert that De Leon was in the habit of inserting scottish answers in the letter-box column and that he (Brown) believed the letter-box answer in question to be a fictitious one. On motion by Hanlon, seconded by Rosenberg, the matter was taken up, and De Leon having been summoned and being present, said that as to Brown's statement that he did not believe that there was any such letter from M. A. G. Herrin, Ill., the charge was a reckless one, seeing that the promise made in the letter-box answer to publish M. A. G.'s letter in full was intrinsic evidence of genuineness as its publication since has proved. As to Ebert's charge that De Leon was in the habit of answering scottish letters, De Leon stated that was an amusing charge which he was familiar with from the foes of The People. He stated that the charge being now repeated by Ebert was or a piece with Ebert's conduct since his disconnection from The People, and shortly before. De Leon stated that Ebert had been long enough on The People to know that the charge was untrue; that the mail that came into the office when he, De Leon, was known to be in town, was much too large to answer in the letter-box; that the day devoted by him to the letter-box was one of the hardest to him, owing to the number of questions, the diversity of the fields they covered, and the necessity to make a selection, many remaining unanswered for lack of time and space, and that only the importance of the letter-box as a feature of The People made him buckle to the task. De Leon also stated that, now and then, there was a fictitious letter answered in the letter-box, but in all such exceptional instances the answers could mislead no one, it was obvious, as when he would have a letter-box answer in German to "Genosse Volkzeitung, where the Camels Bloom," but that never was that done on any subject of importance, like this. De Leon then produced the original of the M. A. G. letter, which is from M. A. G. Herrin, Ill., and which appeared in full in The People on the day of the committee meeting.

Correspondence: From McCormick, Rogers, Cal., giving information regarding affairs in the state of Washington. Filed.  
From Cal. S. E. C., regarding difficulties in getting on ballot in the state, also sending financial report. Filed.  
From Section N. Y., requesting copy of Bohn's resignation as National Secretary. Moved by Ball, seconded by Brauckmann "that request be granted." Carried.  
From Davis, Chicago, Ill., stating that G. A. Jennings has been elected as N. E. C. member for Illinois; sending money for International Bureau assessment, and stating that they contemplate sending Peterson through the state, besides other information. Filed.  
From Brercliff, Seattle, Wash., making nominations for National Secretary; giving information regarding work done to increase circulation of Weekly People and agitation. Filed.  
From Frayne, Cincinnati, O., sending money for International Bureau Assessment.  
From Foy, N. E. C. member from Minnesota, giving information. Filed.  
From section Richmond, Va., acknowledging receipt of money sent on Young and Campbell Fund. Filed.  
From Ohio S. E. C., sending circu-

lar sent to sections in State pertaining to work of campaign in Ohio. Filed.  
From Hoquiam, Wash., sending money for International Bureau assessment and inquiring about charter; same will be sent shortly.  
From Haecker, Milwaukee, Wis., requesting advice. Referred to Committee to consider same and bring in recommendation. Lechner elected to act as such a committee.  
From Kihn, stating inability to attend meetings of Sub-Committee on first and 3rd Wednesday but could attend on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays if meeting nights can be changed. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Hall, "that secretary be instructed to call next Sub-Committee meeting for 2nd Wednesday in March, providing he receives information from Hanlon and Hall that they have succeeded in freeing themselves for that date." Carried.  
From Br. 134, W. S. and D. B. Fund, Belmont, N. J., sending \$5.00 in answer to appeal of N. E. C.  
From Br. 32, W. S. and D. B. Fund, Buffalo, stating inability to render any financial aid at present. Filed.  
From Br. 210, W. S. and D. B. Fund, Allentown, Pa., sending \$5.00 on appeal.  
From Gilhaus, San Francisco, stating that S. P. in Sacramento is in favor of unity, and giving general information. Filed.  
From section Goldfield, Nev., sending resolutions in favor of Unity. Filed.  
From Newport News, Va., sending money for International Bureau assessment and nominating seat for National Convention. Filed.  
From Niobrara, Neb., (member of S. P.) inquiring how to join S. L. P. Answered and filed.  
From section Omaha, Neb., giving account of work done there. Filed.  
From following members accepting nomination on Building committee. Harkow, Kihn, Hammer, Hanlon, Schwartz and Ball.  
Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Orange, "that we reconsider motion of previous meeting which provides that the Building committee consist of five members, that same be changed to read six members." Carried.  
Moved by Lechner, seconded by Hall "that the above six members be elected to act on Building committee." Carried.  
From Tellermann, Hartford, Conn., sending money for International Bureau assessment, and stating that Hermann Klowansky, alias Herbert Klavans, has been expelled for using the Party for pecuniary gain. Filed.  
From Eureka, Cal., sending money for International Bureau assessment.  
From Los Angeles, Cal., sending resolutions in favor of Unity. Filed.  
From Olive M. Johnson, N. E. C. member from California, making nominations for members of Unity conference. Filed.  
From Portland, Ore., sending money for International Bureau assessment.  
From Sweeney, Boston, stating that Hayes of Leominster, Mass. has been elected as a member at large and giving information. Filed.  
From New Bedford, Mass., endorsing action of N. E. C. on Unity resolution. Filed.  
From Cleveland, O., requesting list of sections and addresses of organizers, and giving encouraging information regarding local conditions. Attended to and filed.  
From Campbell, Roanoke, Va., stating that he has addressed several pure and simple unions on the Industrial Workers of the World, and that he and Young are going to Birmingham, Ala., shortly. Filed.  
From section Yonkers requesting information regarding various matters. Secretary instructed to answer.  
The National Secretary reported having written to nominees for National Secretary, and National Unity Conference in regard to their accepting the nominations.  
No further business on hand, the meeting adjourned.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of New York State Executive Committee was held on Friday, Feb. 21st, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place. Present: Moren, Ebert, Moonells, Kuhn and Olpp, the last being chairman.  
Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.  
Ebert asked that he be excused from last regular meeting and special meeting. Motion to grant same carried.  
Communications: From Section New York as to the loss of forty-nine stamps which occurred during the last two years. Motion to grant same and request of N. E. C. to replace same.  
From Minick, L. I., application of C. A. Berg to become a member at large. Motion to admit carried.  
From Troy, N. Y., submitting names of available candidates for State ticket. Motion to receive and submit names to State Convention carried.  
Report of Secretary of Correspondence Bureau having communicated with Comrade Baldwin as to becoming

a member at large; also notified members as to necessary arrangements for notaries' papers. Motion to endorse carried.  
Motion to elect a committee of two to report to State Convention.  
Motion to recommend to State Convention to increase the membership of State Committee to nine and include Westchester County from which to make nominations.  
Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

## LOYAL LEGION.

The following are the cash payments by those who adopted the suggestion, made last November by comrade William McCormick, of Rogers, Cal., of paying one dollar a month to the support of the Party Press:

Mrs. A. B. Teuroff, New York	\$1.00
Elizabeth G. Flynn, "	1.00
Geo. Anderson, Denver, Colo.	4.00
P. Veiter, Youngstown, O.	12.00
E. R. Markley, " "	1.00
Mrs. Covert, " "	3.00
E. L. Covert, " "	1.00
W. Garrity, Akron, O.	3.00
J. E. Setiger, Hamilton, O.	1.00
G. Reichenbach, Rockville, Vt.	.50
A. Orange, New York	2.00
B. Jensen, Bullfrog, Nev.	4.00
T. McDermott, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
G. A. Maves, Toronto, Can.	1.00
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa.	4.00
H. A. Brandborg, Logan, Mont.	4.00
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
H. Schmalfluss, Pittsfield, Mass.	3.00
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.	12.00

Total.....\$63.50

## OPERATING FUND.

For the week ending February 21st we received \$20.73 to the Operating Fund. Realizing that at all hazards we must have a press representative of the Movement our friends give support to this fund, but of late the contributions have not been anything like equal to the need. If the Party press had the support that we think it possible for our friends to produce in subscriptions, we could do away with this call, but unfortunately the subs are not forthcoming in sufficient number, and we are reluctantly compelled to continue the fund. Just now we are confronted with some big bills that must be met and if you can help out we ask that you do it now.

Socialistische Liedertafel	
Milwaukee, Wis.	\$ 5.00
W. S. & D. B. Fund,	
Br. 210, Allentown, Pa.	5.00
W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br.	
67, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
A. E. Safford, Guilford, Me.	2.98
G. F. Spettel, St. Paul,	
Minn.	2.00
J. Brannigan, Newark N. J.	.50
F. Kelly, "	.50
J. Larson, New Haven,	
Conn.	1.00
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo.	.25
E. Paul, Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
Section Milwaukee, part	
proceeds of card party	1.50

Total.....\$ 67.73

Previously acknowledged 1,763.14

Grand total.....\$1,783.87

Note—In last week's report H. Bolton, Phila., Pa., was credited with a contribution of \$2.00; should have read \$1.00. The total was not affected.

## MILWAUKEE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate the Paris Commune on SUNDAY, March 8, at Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of Twelfth and Vine streets. The principal feature of the programme will be living pictures. Speeches will be made in English and German. A ball will be held in the evening. Admission ten cents; after six o'clock, evening, twenty-five cents.

## CHICAGO COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., is arranging to hold a Commune Festival on Sunday, March 15, at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western aces, Chicago, Ill. The affair will begin at 3 p. m. with concert and vaudeville features. After these there will be an appropriate half-hour speech on the "Lessons of the Paris Commune." The rest of the evening will be devoted to a Ball and Fair. Good dance music will be provided and everything possible done to make the Festival a success. The section needs a Canvassers' Fund. The proceeds of this entertainment will be given for that purpose. Admission will be only 25 cents, with wardrobe free. Those wishing to donate some articles to the Fair please send same to H. J. Friedman, 876 Grand ave., who will acknowledge receipt. Watch this column for details of program. Readers of Daily and Weekly People, help us to make this affair successful.  
Entertainment Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

## DE LEON DEBATE.

(Continued from page 1.)

than 24 hours together. The green goods business requires, besides a quick mind, light fingers. Yet the green-goods man is called a robber.

"Labor we define as the effort to produce more wealth; and only that effort which materializes in value where none was before, only that is labor. And the capitalist does none of it.

"Mr. Dobson charged Socialism with many calamities to society, should it come into power. One was that money would cease to be. When production is individualistic, value money is necessary. Time vouchers, slips of paper 'will do just as well when production is collective. The fault with the whole Green-back movement was that it wanted Socialist money before it had Socialist production.

"Another calamity was that factories would close. Why, that is, just what is happening now under capitalism. Out of 31 tin-plate plants, 23 are closed down now, as was stated last week on the floor of Congress. Socialism on the contrary, will open up the factories. Today no capitalist will produce except with a profit in sight. To get a profit, he must have a high price; for a high price he must have a low supply. Hence he deliberately shuts down his factory and prevents production if there is no gain in sight for him. The coal barons every fall limit the output of coal, so that they may have high profits while people are freezing. Peaches are thrown into Raritan Bay, muskmelons are east away on the Jersey coast, to lower the supply and raise the price. This is the inevitable result of capitalist production for profit. Under Socialism production will be not for profit but for use, and there will be no reason to curtail the output.

"Mr. Dobson said that Socialism threatened our national existence. It is threatened now under capitalism. Fully one-fifth of the soil of the United States is owned by European syndicates, by heires who have surrendered their right to foreign nobles, or to others who are virtually foreigners, who have summer castles in Scotland, their winter palaces in Florence, and their in-between lodges in Switzerland.

"Mr. Dobson said Socialists don't agree, that the reformers must reform themselves. Every time Socialists meet in argument, they are reforming themselves. They are uniting on sound principles, soon to descend like a torrent on the heads of those who stand in the way."

De Leon having finished dissecting Dobson's argument to the great delight of the large audience, proceeded to build up the case of Socialism. He showed that man was a tool-using animal, and as the tool improved, man's status improved. Just as early man was helpless at the foot of nature, who afflicted him with drought and floods, heat and cold, so man was now helpless at the foot of the capitalist class who own the tools of production which the race needs to live by. "The tool of production is the necessary adjunct to man, and Socialism demands that it shall be the property of man."

De Leon's time being up, Dobson resumed for rebuttal. He sprung a new argument which he said he had purposely ignored before, and now claimed that to the inventor was due the great increase in the efficiency of the machine, and therefore to the inventor the increased wealth was due, not to the man who ran the machine. If it were not for the inventor, man would still be in the stage of cannibalism. He quoted Blatchford against Marx to show that the inventor was worth more than other men. Ordinary men were figuratively speaking, mules in a treadmill. They needed the genius of the inventor to uplift them. They were not their own uplifters, but society uplifted them.

He then shifted his ground again and claimed that the owner of the machine was entitled to all it produced above what the laborer unaided could do. When men left the land and went to the city, they needed the managerial ability of the capitalist to increase wages and allow population to spread, till we arrived at the comparative wealth and affluence of to-day. Inequality must always exist. Capitalism had played an important part in civilization, as civilization was a matter of production. Wipe out the capitalist and where would we be? He did not answer the question put to him by De Leon, namely, What work does the capitalist do? nor did he answer the further question, If labor does not determine value, what does? De Leon was then given the floor, as President Breithut of the Philosophical Society, who acted as chairman said, to "pulverize" Mr. Dobson.

"I don't have to pulverize Mr. Dobson," he said. "He has done it himself. His main argument was that the inventor was entitled to the increased wealth produced. But if man is the product of society, as Mr. Dobson correctly stated, then the inventor is him-

self a product of society. [Applause.]

"If Mr. Dobson will hunt up the history of inventors, he will find that not one of them was able to profit by his invention. It was stolen from him by capitalism. Whitney, Arkwright, Denny—all were either robbed outright, or had to sell their inventions to the capitalist class, not having the money themselves to float it. It is nonsense to say that under capitalism the inventor gets the benefit of his invention.

"Capitalism is based on robbery. Mr. Dobson says: 'When the people left the land and went to the cities! When did they leave the land? Did they suddenly conceive a dislike for country air, and a liking for the air of the city? They left when they were taken by the nape of the neck and kicked out—appropriated by the landlords. The pages of history are eloquent on that.'

The "original accumulation" of the capitalist was taken up and exposed, with conspicuous examples, to be the result of fraud or downright robbery. The average workman produced in a year \$2,300 worth of values. The average wages were \$400. Hence the worker was skinned out of all but 17 per cent. of what he produced, and consequently capitalism was a system of robbery.

In Dobson's last ten minutes he tried to prove that labor did not determine value, but that demand did, which was promptly knocked out by De Leon in his closing. No formal vote was taken, but from the cheers and applause amid which the exponent of Socialism closed, it was evident that Progress had carried the day.

## AS TO UNITY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Unity Conference. . . . I submit that if there is anything to unity with that a proposal should come from the rank and file of the S. L. P. If there is any left, and I insist that the rank and file of our party should signify its willingness to "confer," which, judging from the lack of endorsements "unity resolutions" received, it has not shown. I for one will not shoulder the responsibility of the possibility of throwing the party in strife and which may end in a "split." I hope therefore that this motion is defeated, and let rank and file express its will upon this question.

[From New Yorker Volkszeitung (S. P.) Feb. 13. Report on N. J. State Committee, S. P.]

At its last meeting the New Jersey State Committee decided by a large majority, against unity with the S. L. P. and instructed its delegates to the national convention to act and vote in conformity with this decision. The S. L. P. members are to be invited to join the S. P. as individuals.

[From "Worker" (S. P.) Feb. 15. Motion of National Committee—man Van Brook, S. P., La.]

I move you that the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principle or fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists; but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

## DETROIT LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in Detroit has free lectures every SUNDAY afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Room 11, Avenue Theatre Building. We have arranged the following course:

Sunday, March 1.—The Industrial Workers of the World versus the American Federation of Labor.—John Kogan.  
Sunday, March 8.—The Socialist Labor Party.—L. M. Cunningham.  
Sunday, March 17.—Celebrating of the Paris Commune.

## OFFICERS OF SECTION ST. PAUL.

The following are the officers of Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party: Math. J. Cikane, Organizer; Herbert Johnson, Recording Sec.; H. Carstenson, Financial Sec.; Samuel Johnson, Treasurer; George J. Sherwood, Weekly People Agent; N. J. Peterson, Frank Carstenson, Auditing Committee; E. Constant, M. J. Cikane, N. J. Peterson, Grievance Committee; Robert Peterson, Frank Carstenson, Herbert Johnson, Agitation Committee.

## TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People  
P. O. Box 1578  
New York

## COMING UP

HUSTLERS FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE WILL BE CROWDING THE WEEKLY PEOPLE ONES UNLESS THE LATTER MAKE UP.

For the week ending Friday, February 21st, we received 244 subs for the Weekly People, and 53 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 197. Those sending five or more were: J. Brewer, Hartford, Conn.; K. Georgevitch, Paterson, N. J.; W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, Colo.; F. Brown, Cleveland, O.; 5; R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.; 5; Press Committee, Boston; 7; Kings County, N. Y.; 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O.; 21; P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N. Y.; 6.

Prepaid card orders: Troy, N. Y., \$2.50; Jacksonville, Ill., \$4.50; Colo. S. E. C., \$5.00; K. Georgevitch, \$4.00.

Bundle orders for the March 7th issue, which will contain De Leon's lecture: "Marx versus Mallock," are coming in slowly. All orders for that issue must be in our hands by Tuesday, March 3rd. Place your order as much earlier as you can.

Those pushing the Daily People will soon catch up with the Weekly People hustlers unless the latter get a move on.

P. G. Campbell, Oswego, sends five six weeks' subs to the Daily People; F. Kissel, Omaha, sends 4; other comrades send one, two and three. See if

you can't get one sub to the Daily. We send it by mail outside of New York \$1.00 for three months, 50 cents for six weeks.

Comrade Creed, of Providence, R. I., is after more Daily readers; he recently sent in five; Comrade Kaiser of the same section devotes his time to the Weekly People. This is a good plan to adopt—one man to push the Daily, and another to push the Weekly.

Comrade Sam Johnson, of St. Paul, a veteran agent of The People, has retired from that position. He commands very highly his successor, a young comrade, G. H. Sherwood, who has already begun to make good. We are sure that the St. Paul list will not suffer by the retirement of Comrade Johnson, who will have more time to devote to other Party offices which he holds.

Our mail is burdened with tales of comrades out of work, some of them reluctantly forced to drop the Daily. When the panic hits the Party member naturally it is felt here. We are keeping a stiff upper lip, but there is all the more need for you who are working to help the Movement all you can.

## A CALL TO AID THE PROPAGANDA OF THE S. L. P.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

## GREETING:

The N. E. C. sub-committee instructed the undersigned to present to you an arrangement made with comrades Frank F. Young and Joseph Campbell and to urge your active co-operation.

The two comrades proposed to act as volunteer organizers and canvassers for the Party press and Party literature on the following conditions: Both are to travel and work as a team, holding meetings, gathering subscriptions to the Party organs and selling Party literature. To sustain them in this work, they are to receive a commission of 30 per cent. on subscription cards and literature sales, but as that alone would not suffice to meet expenses, a fund is to be started, to be known as the "Literature Fund," and out of that fund purchases of literature and subscription cards are to be made.

A Party sympathizer, taking a special interest in the plan proposed, offered to cover the initial expenses in order to get the work started and, so it is understood, will continue to bear a helping hand provided the Party membership will lend such support as to insure an uninterrupted continuation of the work.

In keeping with the plan outlined above, the undersigned will receive contributions to the Literature Fund, the money received to be turned over to the Labor News Co. and to be drawn against by comrades Young and Campbell in literature and subscription cards.

All contributions will be credited to the Party press.  
Henry Kuhn,  
National Secretary pro tem.  
28 City Hall Place.  
New York, Jan. 31.

## STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a few works that are classics and great value for the money. A dollar spent upon a good book is never wasted. "Man does not live by bread alone:

MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner. It describes Man as "a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them." . . . . . Cloth, \$1.00

MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE). By Winward Reade. This book is a very interestingly pictured synopsis of universal history, showing what the race has undergone—its martyrdom—in its rise to the present plane. It shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty, and the last chapter, of some 500 pages, describes his intellectual struggle from the animal period of the earth to the present, adding an outline of what the author conceives would be a religion of reason and love. . . . . Cloth \$1.00

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. One cloth volume . . . . . \$1.00

EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Ernst Haeckel. This book has pleased buyers immensely. When you learn that the illustrations alone number 408 you will get some idea of the book. Cloth \$1.00, by mail 20c. extra.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

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MARX on MALLOCK  
— or —  
FACT vs. FICTION  
— by —  
Daniel De Leon

This important lecture will appear in The Weekly People of March 7, 1938.

Send on bundle orders now.

All such orders must be in our hands by Tuesday, March 3.

Bundle Rates:  
5 to 100 copies, one cent a copy.  
Over 100 copies, 75 cents per 100.  
Over 500 copies, 50 cents per 100.

WEEKLY PEOPLE  
P. O. Box 1576, New York.  
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## TO WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS

The Socialist Labor Party has undertaken a task of gigantic proportions in spreading the gospel of Socialism among the workers of the country. For many years we have carried on the publication of our papers and literature. Of the seed that has been sowed much has fallen upon good ground, had it not the work could not have been carried on. The fearless and uncompromising position which the Party has taken has been justified in the past, is being justified now, and will be justified much more in the future. The successes that are yet to come depend upon what is done now. Depend upon you. The Movement asks for no favors from those opposed to the emancipation of the working class but it does ask for the support of the workers themselves.

At this time when, if ever, the propaganda of the Movement should and could be extended, we ask the co-operation of every reader in extending the circulation of the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. With the Weekly People in the hands of the working class that class cannot help but become more and more fit to take up intelligently the battle for its own emancipation.

If you are not a subscriber of The Daily People send fifty cents for a six weeks trial subscription. Get your friends to do likewise. If we fail to interest them and keep them on the list the fault will be ours. Give us the opportunity to show what we can do.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

## AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package.

New York Labor News Co.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## 50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.  
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.  
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.  
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.  
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.  
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.  
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.